The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,232, New Series.]

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

[Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52
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TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF—The Steamer ARMENIAN expected shortly from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY the 27th March, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Tailors supplied with cut lengths.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons, and 350 H. P.) will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY the 29th March, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Wednesday the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BOMBAY CASTLE, will be despatched for the above Ports (calling at Calicut for 8 hours only) on or about the 5th proximo. For Freight apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager, C. M. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 27th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

26th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Mason, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

26th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows:—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla.— ————.
Rutnagherry.— ————.
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKAPARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, [illegible], Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 27th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Ports, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per steamer *Lightning*, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off boats immediately to receive their Goods, failing which they will be landed without delay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 25th March 1862.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, and TOMORROW, FRIDAY, no Performance.

SATURDAY, the 29th March, a Grand Equestrian and Acrobatic Performance.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees	4
Unreserved Seats	,,	3
Amphitheatre	,,	2
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Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

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Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

MR. F. BURY'S last appearance on the Bombay Stage. The Manager begs to announce that under the above kind Patronage, he will have the honor of re-appearing on THURSDAY next, the 27th March 1862, in the Petite Comedy, entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,"

and the Farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

A Farewell address by Mr. Bury will be delivered on this occasion.

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Office of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY, Manager.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

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Volume 1—1834 to 1848	Price Rs.	22	8
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London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.

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Double and Single Harness of every description.

Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of super or quality just received.

Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

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Rein Holders.

Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.

Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

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WANTED.

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14	p. pair.
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Lace	Patent Shoes	9	,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

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Made up Bonnets.

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Ladies' New Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.

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THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.

Empress and Duchess Corsets.

GARIBALDI SHIRTS.

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A variety of new Shawls.

Black and White Silks.

Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

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1st sort.—120		4	40
79	,,	3	19½
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Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood	Ivory handled Wafer Stamps
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.	Ink and Pen Stands.
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These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

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A SHIP'S JOLLY BOAT on Vehar Lake, with a double set of Masts, Sails, &c., one set being nearly new. Also, two pairs of Oars. Apply at this office.

A BARGAIN, Rs. 750 ONLY.

ONE of *Broadwood's* best Grand Square PIANOS with Brass fittings, &c., a very fine Instrument; the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay for an appointment at Hyderabad.

The undersigned can vouch for the perfect condition of this Instrument, and its full value of the above price: there being only one other Piano similar to it for sale, and that too at the fixed sum of Rs. 1,000.

Apply to

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N. B.—The above Instrument has not been out of Bombay since it was landed a few months back.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Just Received.

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The Diary is well written. Its author was a highly-cultivated man, a classical scholar and antiquarian, and—what is more remarkable—a naturalist and geologist, as well as a duke. He was not without a touch of the Duc de St. Simon in his mental composition.—*Saturday Review.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

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FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

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	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.		40
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	Light Golden	Green	28
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Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
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White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers. Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs, every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 80.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		
Bracelets	from	Rs. 60	to	600.
Rings	,,	,, 10	to	300.
Necklets	,,	,, 30	to	250.
Ladies' Chains	,,	,, 50	to	300.
Albert do.	,,	,, 40	to	200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 27th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 09/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madra	30 days' sight	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 to 215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	26
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	74 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 20 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2¼ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2¼ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 500 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 550 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 120 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	89¼
,, Loan 1842-43	89¼
,, Loan 1854-55	89¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106⅛
Gold Leaf	,, 15 14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£1 15s.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£2 12 . 6d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 25th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 224 to 225
New Dhollera	,, 213 to 214
New Oomrawattee	,, 201 to 203
Old Compta	,, 180 to 18
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 262 to 263
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 198 to 200
New Veraval	,, 194 to 195
Khandesh	,, 195 to 196
NEW COTTON to Arrive:	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 216 to 217
Dhollerah (Do.)	,, 193 to 200
Oomrawattee (March and April)	None.
Varavole (Do.)	,, 183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,, 243
Mangrole	,, 185 to 186
Porebunder	,, 185 to 186
Comptas	,, 189 to 190
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candesh	at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	24 to 25 33 to 34

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

Business during the past fortnight was interrupted for four or five days owing to the Holee Festival. After the close of the holidays the Import Market opened with a somewhat better feeling; since then increasing firmness continues to be displayed by the holders of Piece Goods and Yarns and renewed though not general enquiry is apparent at higher rates. Metals, however, are dull.

The Produce Market was very active during the early part of the fortnight when an extensive business was done in Cotton; afterwards a lull ensued owing to the panic among the natives consequent upon the casual mention in a telegram received by the last mail that a Flag of Truce had been sent in to the Federals. However the former advices received yesterday via Galle have dispelled the fear. Other produce is not in demand.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Piece Goods.—After the termination of the Holee Holidays, business was resumed in the market with something like a better feeling. Holders have continued to display increased firmness which they seem warranted in doing, considering that they have incurred further liabilities on their long-held stocks, that the present range of prices in India and England are in their favour, and that there is a probability of receiving but a limited supply of goods from Home for the next season. Clearances from the bazar, however, for up-country are as hitherto limited at current prices. Several European houses have been making purchases on speculation to a pretty large extent, which has tended to strengthen the market and raise the prices of some kinds of cloth. Hopes are entertained that the advance of the season, the orders that have been long-held from up-countries, and the purchases by European importers will induce a further improvement in the position of Piece Goods. A good amount of business was transacted during the fortnight, and the market closes firm. Considerable movements have taken place in Grey Shirtings, principally the lighter weights of 50 and 45-in cloth at advanced rates; 50 and 54 in. cloths are also held for dearer rates. Grey Madapollams have been in more request at higher figures. Grey Long Cloths have a dull enquiry, but are held for at slightly higher rates, especially the lighter weights. Grey Printers are without improvement and selling very slowly. Grey T Cloths have a firm enquiry at advanced prices; blue ends are wanted. Grey Domestics are as dull as ever. Grey Jaconets are firmly held, though the enquiry has slackened. Grey Mulls are not much enquired for, but the prices are quoted higher.

For Bleached Goods there exists a moderate enquiry at former prices. The principal transactions have been in Mulls. Light Scotch Fabrics are in fair demand. Of Lappets sales can be freely made, though as yet at inadequately low rates. Dhooties are dull of sale.

Turkey Red Goods remain unchanged as regards Plain Fabrics which are moderately enquired for at our quotations; Prints are difficult to move and are lower in value.

Printed and Colored Goods remain depressed and are difficult of sale.

Yarns.—For Grey Twist the demand has revived, but holders are firm for higher value than dealers are yet willing to pay. The market manifests a firmer feeling, and the favourite counts are quoted a little dearer. A limited business has been done in Water, while of Mule the sales have been very trifling. Colored Yarns are quiet and unchanged Turkey Red Yarns are moderately enquired for. Sales reported are:—

15 Bales Mule Twist	No. 40	at As. 10-1/16
18 ,, Do.	,, 20	,, 10¼
3 ,, Water Twist	,, 20 to 22	,, 8½
2 ,, Do.	,, 26 to 30	,, 8¾
20 ,, Do.	,, 30	,, 10
27 ,, Do.	,, 24	,, 9½
5 ,, Do.	,, 16 to 18	,, 7½
60 ,, T. Red Twist	,, 30 to 60	,, 26

Metals.—The market continues dull and depressed and no important sales have transpired during the fortnight. Copper has to some extent recovered and is quoted about one rupee dearer. Iron has fallen in demand and value; both English and Swedish Bars are quoted lower, also Nail Rods; Sheets and Hoops are quiet and unchanged. Steel unchanged and without transactions. Spelter very dull. Tin Plates quoted at lower figures. Quicksilver worth Rs. 41. Sales are:—

200 cwt. Copper Braziers	at Rs. 57 12 0 p. cwt
20 Boxes tin Plates	,, 12 0 0 p. box.

Coals remained unimproved in value and demand; the present worth is Rs. 15 to 16.

Cochineal fetches slightly higher prices.

Saffron is held in large supplies and can be sold at much reduced rates.

Wine and Spirits have experienced no change of importance during the fortnight.

Beer.—We have to report the following sales of Tennants' Beer.

Ex Silver Eagle.	
900 dozens Tennants' Pale Ale in Quarts	at Rs. 4 14 0
450 ,, ,, Brown Stout do.	,, 4 14 0
901 ,, ,, Pale Ale in Pints	,, 2 11 0
1023 ,, ,, Brown Stout do.	,, 2 14 0
In Priam.	
634 dozens Tennants' Brown Stout in Pints Separately	,, 3 4 0
To arrive per *Thomas Mitchell.*	
20 Hhds. Brown Stout (bulk)	,, 75 0 0

Umbrellas and Threads are dull as before.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—On the arrival of the mail from England of 18th ultimo, which brought favourable advices from Liverpool, a large business was done in Cotton at advanced prices, and the market continued active for some days after and holders were extremely firm, but owing to the casual mention in a telegram that a Flag of Truce had been sent in to the Federals, the natives became alarmed, and a complete lull then ensued, causing a fall in the value of Cotton from Rs. 5 to 7 per candy. Since then business has been kept in abeyance until yesterday when the receipt of the telegram of English news via Galle of the 26th ultimo restored confidence among the Natives and prices recovered. Supplies of new Cotton are arriving freely from the Cotton districts. The transactions reported are:—

Candies.		Rs. per Candy.	
250	Oomerawatty Akote	208¾	
100	Dhollerah	210	
50	Broach	220	
250	Dhollerah	215	
350	Broach	230	
100	Do.	230	
100	Veraval	193½	
350	Dhollerah	210	deliverable in 15 May.
125	Broach	228	do. in one month.
200	Do.	225	do. do. do.
125	Do.	230	
300	Dhollerah	200	deliverable in May.
125	Do.	218	
75	Do.	219	
100	Dharwar Sawgin	260	deliverable in June
600	Broach	225	deliverable in one month
100	Dhollerah	200	do. in May.
1000	Do.	198	do. do.
250	Do.	200	do. do.
250	Do.	199	do. do.
75	Oomerawatty Akote	215	
50	Broach	225	
200	Dhollerah	195	deliverable in May.
50	Do.	211	
200	Do.	202	
100	Oomerawatty Akote	208	
125	Broach	193½	
500	Dhollerah	195	deliverable in May.
100	Broach	222	
100	Dhollerah	208	@ 210 without selection
50	Do.	210	
150	Do.	210	
50	Old Compta	182	
100	Oomerawatty Akote	203	
50	Kutch	200	without selection
50	Do.	207	with selection
50	Bhownuggur	213	
500	Compta	191	deliverable in May.
75	Dhollerah	209	without selection
200	Do.	211	
400	Do.	198	deliverable in May.

Wool.—The demand is still active, and we have to report large sales of the different descriptions at the advanced rates of last fortnight.

Oilseeds.—The market has remained quiet without business during the fortnight, but holders continue firm owing to the scarcity of stocks. Linseed is held for Rs. 5-11 as. Rapeseed is quoted as before. Sesame seed in small parcels can be had at Rs. 35 to 36; and Poppy Seed at Rs. 5½. Niger Seeds and Ground Nuts are worth Re. 27 to 28.

Coffee.—Prices have further advanced owing to the scarcity of stocks. For Mocha Rs. 16 to 16½ are asked, and for Malabar Rs. 10½.

Pepper.—There is no change to notice; Malabar can be had at Rs. 89 to 90, and Bhutcole Rs. 95 to 96.

Saltpetre.—The enquiry having slackened a limited business has been done in this article.

Madder Root is worth Rs. 3-15as. to 4-4 according to quality.

Opium.—We have to report a firm market during the past fortnight owing to favorable accounts from China and diminished stocks in Bombay. Bengal drug, however, continues depressed, and but for this circumstance we ought to see a more decided improvement in our local market especially as three steamers are now laid on for China and there is not sufficient drug on the spot to make up their complements. We quote today Rs. 1550.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

Money continues plentiful, owing to the late heavy arrivals of bullion from England and China, and if the supplies continue so the prevailing anxiety for the tightness of the market will consequently be removed Bills discounted at the Bank of Bombay stand at a low point and are still rather on the decrease, while the deposits amount to upwards of a Crore of Rupees.

Government Securities have obtained a further rise in value, and are now worth as follows:—Fours, 89¼

Exchange on England has continued inactive and there has been a gradual fall in the rates, as the supply of First Class Paper has not been equal to the demand. The present low rates current at this season, compared with the high rates of last year at the same period, may be accounted for by the scanty shipments of produce Some of the Banks commenced drawing at 2s 0¾d. for 6 months' sight Bills, and closed at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d. Document Bills were sold at 2s. 0⅞d., but latterly the rate fell to 2s. 0¾d. China Credits to a small amount were sold at 2s. 9/16d.

On Calcutta, at sight ½ per cent. premium; at 60 days' sight, Rs. 214 to 215 per 100 dollars.

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to 4 p. m. Monday, 17th March 1862.

The Steamer *Nubia* with mails up to the 10th of February, arrived here on the 12th instant, and later telegraphic news from Bombay up to the 18th have also come to hand.

Produce Market.—Owing to the Hoolie Festival this market, like the Import, is dull and inactive.

Import Market.—Business has been much restricted owing to the Hoolie festival, the small business transacted has been at former prices.

Government Securities.—There is little change to report in this market. A few purchases for private investment have checked the downward tendency in prices; but if the Banks, as is anticipated, call in their loans, lower rates may be looked for.

Money Market.—The position of the Money market remains about the same as by our last report; the Bank of Bengal has not made any farther advance in the rates. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th March 1862:—

Liabilities.			
Proprietors' Capital Paid up	1,07,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,19,873	7	10
General Treasury Balance	4,43,17,820	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,22,77,648	13	8
Do. Do. payable at Do.	2,468	0	0
Bank Post Bills	3,76,838	14	0
Bank Notes Outstanding	1,03,55,720	0	0
Sundries	1,63,293	9	5
Total Co.'s Rs.	7,84,13,713	4	3
Assets.			
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	1,60,76,300	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do.	2,13,800	0	0
Mercantile Bills Discounted do.	31,15,226	3	3
Dead Stock do. do.	1,97,636	0	10
Stamps do. do.	9,443	10	9
Bankers' Balances	2,51,095	7	4
Adjusting account of Interest	1,04,872	6	2
Total Co.'s Rs.	1,99,63,378	14	4
Treasury Reserve in Coin rupees 2,88,02,041 2 10			
Amount invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt. Rs. 85,15,779 4 2	3,73,17,820	7	0
Bank's Reserve in Notes and Silver at Head Office, Rupees 1,97,96,898 9 11			
Do. do. at Branches, Rupees 13,35,615 7 0	2,11,32,514	0	11
Total Co.'s Rs.	7,84,13,713	4	3

Exchange.—The downward tendency in the rate for exchange noticed in our last, has continued; and on London Bank bills have sold at from 2-0½ to 2-0⅝ credits from 2-0⅝ to 2-0¾ and documentary from 2-0¾ to 2-0 11/16, closing at the lower rates. On France the rates quoted are 2-0⅝ to 2-3½ for 3 and 6 months' sight bills payable in London; and 258 for 8 months sight payable in France. Sales have been made on China at Rs. 213 for $ 100, and on Mauritius at 53 to 53½ for 30 and 60 days' sight bills.

Freights.—Our freight market has been very dull for some time, and business has been far from brisk, the Charters effected of late have been principally for the Indian Ports, and at lower rates comparatively to what they were some few months back. The following Charters have been effected; *Aramingo* (A) 800 tons for Galle at 1-5 per bag; *Dashwesty* (A) 1100 for Colombo at 1-5 per bag; *Shaw Allum* 1100 tons for Mauritius 1-8 and 1-10 per bag for rice; *Shaw Allum* 579 tons for Mauritius, coolies Rs. 46, rice at 1-8 per bag; *St. Bernard* 800 tons, coolies Rs. 55, rice at 1-7 per bag; *Lady Clarendon* 1300 for Columbo rice at 1-5 per bag.

Indigo.—There is little Indigo now in the market but low up-country which the high prices ruling have brought down. Some good showers of rain have fallen in various parts of the country, but we have no change to report in the prospects for the new season.
—*Englishman's Weekly Mail, March* 18.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, March 15.)

There is little or no change to report in our Oil market, and we give the quotation as Rs. 89½ to 90, at the latter rate some small purchases are reported but no contracts of any extent have been entered into. The supply has been rather on the decrease, than otherwise

Coir Yarn.—Small parcels continue to be brought forward, but there is no great demand.

Freights.—Quite nominal, no open tonnage.

Exchange.—No money in the place and consequently Exchange rules very high, and with little prospect of relief in the meantime.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 8th Instant. The Cotton market was without any marked change. No transactions had taken place during 8 days, in old Cotton; but about 2400 Candies of New Crop had been sold at gradually rising prices. The last contract being for a small quantity at Rs. 101.

The Crop is likely to be over an average one as to quantity, and the quality superior to that of last Seasons.

Exchange.					
On Bombay, sight	Rs. 1	10	0	per cent.
3 days' sight	,, 1	12	0	,,
16 days' sight	,, 2	4	0	,,
Madras, sight	,, 1	4	0	,,
3 days' sight	,, 1	6	0	,,
16 days' sight	,, 1	12	0	,,
Colombo, sight 3 days' sight 16 days' sight	} Nominal			

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0l.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand		1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe. Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11⅝d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4	,,
Deposits for 3 months	4	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

On commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 23, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at this Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies in the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ... 2 per ct. per annum
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ... 6 do. do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ... 9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11½d.	do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office ...... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lacs of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches)

The Bombay Branch makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s 11¾d.
On demand	} 1s. 11⅝d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅝d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order. and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
on demand			
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅝d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 25	P. E. Caillol	Pipin	Marseilles 3 Nov.
25	Mahraj (s)	Kidder	Surat 25 March.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 25 March.
	Amazon	Daunbey	Gothenburg 16 Sept
	Swithamley	Weir	Kurrachee 21 Mar.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 26	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per French barque *P. E. Caillol*, from Marseilles.—Captain F. Duffin, 22nd Bengal N. I.

Per steamer *Mahraj*, from Surat.—58 natives.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Anderson; Mrs. Thompson; Mr. Nicks; and 175 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat—75 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Sebastopol*, J. Lowther, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Surge*, C. J. H. Webb, bound to Judda and Hoodooda.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *James Russell* for Liverpool.
Ship *Tiver*. for Liverpool
Ship *Bosphorus*, for Liverpool.
Ship *South Caroline*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Chekusa* for Liverpool.
Ship *Silver Eagle*. for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 26th March 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean—8 bales Cow Hides, 37 corges; 1 bale Buff loe Hides, 11½ corges. C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 75 bales Cotton 262½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 381 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.; 64 bales Munjeet, 223 cwt 2 qrs. 3 lbs., Samoomull Dewcurn.

Earl of Balcarres.—1,000 bags Sursee Seed, 500 cwt., Abdoolbhoy Habibbhoy.

Owen Glendower.—50 casks Gingilly Oil, 205 cwt. 1 qrs 23 lbs., Maneck Paudoorung.

Silver Eagle.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Woonershoy Chanbhoy; 663 bags Rapeseed, 1,123 cwt. 1 qrs. 14 lbs. 373 bags Linseed, 652½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co; 128 cases Indigo 814¼ Indian maunds, Wm Nicol and Co.

Chelsea.—75 bales Wool, 262½ cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Romulus.—680 bundles Coir Yarn, 75 cwt., Mooljee Jaith.

Libelia.—75 bags Surseeseed, 112½ cwt., Rugoonath Morarjee.

Star of India.—2 cases Indian Oilmanstores, Heerjee and Sons.

For Liverpool.

Bencoolen.—400 bales Country Galls, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Chicasaw.—1,270 bundles Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha; loose Deer Horns, 92 cwt., loose Buffaloe Horns, 50 cwt., loose Cow Horns, 50 cwt., Mohmud Natha

North.—4 bales Cotton, 11 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Tudor.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Kessoo Waga; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Watson, Bogle and Co.

Agenoria.—130 bales Cotton, 425 cwt., Peel, Cassels and Co.

Red Jacket.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 273 bales Cotton, 955½ cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Bussal and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Brown, Cough and Co.

Africa.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Adriatic.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nattaram Poojawun; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Tootsidass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 500 bags Country Gall, 250 cwt., Pragjee Mooljee; 170 bundles Hemp, 19 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Black Eagle.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt. Pestonjee Jehangirjee; 65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

James Russell.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Margaret.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., T. Hukumchund.

Duke of Wellington.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jeetha; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Beechworth.—150 bales Cotton, 625 cwt., Goculdass Culianjee.

Queen of the Sea.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. and B Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Fleet.—250 bags Surseeseed 1,375 cwt., Canje Jeetha

Carolina.—Loose Buffalo Horns, 110 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Glendower.—47 bales Cotton, 164¼ cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—890 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Sammomul Dewraz.

Tiver.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Bosphorus.—52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Rutteney Dhurrunsy.

Brunelle.—862 bags Galls, 512½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 150 bags Galls, 187½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Miha Rance.—340 Packages, Saltpetre, 375 I. mds. Viaram Kessowjee.

Chance.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmedass Hunraz

Richard Cobden.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Lalljee Pesoo and Co.

Venus.—1,500 bundles Linseed, 750 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.

Algiers.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Dossa Dharsy.

For New York.

Ticonderago.—550 bags Linseed, 962½ cwt., James Revnell.

Lizzie Oxford.—1,100 bags Linseed, 1,650 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.; 150 bales Cotton 525 cwt. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

For Havre.

Itaps.—1 bag Nuxvomica, 1½ cwt., 77 bags Black Pepper 89 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. Dossabhoy Cursetjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., 50 bags Coffee, 62½ cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 32 pieces, Amerchund Curramchund; 8 cases C. Shawls, 122 pieces, [illegible]; 8 cases C. Shawls, 18 pieces, [illegible]; 2 cases C. Shawls, 21 pieces, Rugoonathrey Salliram; 3 cases C. Shawls, 56 pieces, Kessowdall Ramjee; 1 case C. Shawls, 16 pieces, A. H. Husbake and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa*.—1 box Silver Doll, as 915 numbers, Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy; 1 box Pearls, Heerjee Jaitha; 7 chests M. Opium, 134 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each Hajee Ebrahim Joosub; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabhoy Thackersdass; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Eduljee Hormusjee Sanoorjee; 6 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Remington and Co.; 22 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Allabhoy Hubibbhoy; 43 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roogonath Juggonnath; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each. Nanjeebhoy Mohund.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Orissa*.—1 box Silver Coins, Chandabhoy Allybhoy; 1 box Pictures, Forbes and Co.

For Shanghaie

Steamer *Orissa*.—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Meer Sassoon Moosy; 8½ chests M. Opium 137 lbs each, Forbes and Co; 6 chests M. Opium, 134 lbs each. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. Damoder Megjee.

For Penang.

Steamer *Orissa*.—3 bags Cotton Seed. 3 cwt., Forbes and Co.; 1 box Wearing Apparel, D. Hormusjee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Orissa*.—22 packages Sundries, Coupland and Co.; 3 cases Tortoise Shell, 320 lbs., J. Noorbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa*.—1 package E. Hardware, Goolam Hossen Abdool Cader; 1 box Country Silk Piece Goods, 40 corges, 1 box E. Cutlery. Hossum Ajum. 1 case Working Boxes, 56 numbers, Nowrojee Cursetjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Orissa*.—3 packages Piece Goods, 125 pieces. 4 pieces Cashmere Shawls, Culliianjee Sooderjee.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—March 17, Barque *Hydaspes*, Irwin, from Liverpool 17th October.

Departure.—March 17, Ships *Coringa*, *Governor*, and *Futtay Salaam*

MADRAS.

Departures.—March 18, H. M. Steamer *Sydney*, Noblett, to Rangoon, via Cocanada.
Do. 19, Barque *Chieftain*, Graves, to Cocanada.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

24th March.—Captain J. H. Grant, Bengal Artillery, on leave, from Nagpore.

25th Do.—Ensign Haywood, 26th Regt., on leave from Poona.

Do.—Major W. C. Anderson, Staff Corps, from Berar.

26th Do.—Lieut. W. R Adams, 23rd Regt., to rejoin, from Kulludghee.

Do.—Lieut. E. H. Noyes, 10th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES.

25th March.—Captain P. Dods, Staff Corps, on duty, to Khandesh.

29th Do.—Assistant Surgeon G. Williamson, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, to Bolaram.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 26th March 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1 A Committee composed as follows, will assemble on Friday next, the 28th instant, at 11 A. M., at the office of the Brigade Major of the Garrison, to verify and record the services of Gunner J Briggs of the Gun Carriage Department:—
President.—Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.
Members.—One Subaltern and the Adjutant 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

2 The Committee, of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Commodore's Office. Bombay, 26th March 1862.

The following rules regarding the payment of the vessels of the Indian Navy are to be strictly attended to:—

All general payments are to be made in the presence of the Captain or Officer in Command, or in his unavoidable absence in that of the Senior Lieutenant.

Payments to men, on discharge, and of bounty money or other allowances, are to be made by the Purser, in the presence of another Officer to be deputed by the Captain for that purpose

Whenever the receipt of pay or allowances may be acknowledged by a "mark," by men who cannot write; the initials of a witnessing Officer other than the Purser, are to be opposite such mark at the time of payment, as a verification of such acknowledgment

The column "when paid," in the complete book, is invariably to be filled up on the day of payment.

THE Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	18 Feb.	Ceylon	3 Mar
France	20 Feb.	China	1 Mar
Malta	20 Feb.	Singapore	8 Ma
Alexandria	25 Feb.	Penang	10 Mar
Suez	28 Feb.	Calcutta	18 Mar
Aden	5 Mar.	Madras	21 Mar
Mauritius	6 Feb	N. W. Provinces	20 Mar
Cape	4 Jan	Scinde—Kurrachee	19 Mar
Australia	24 Dec	Punjaub	12 Mar
Bangalore	18 Mar	Rangoon	21 Mar

We received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 18th instant from Madras and Bangalore of the 21st.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour J. Blane, 52nd Light Infantry, to be Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Captain R. Baring, of the late 1st European Cavalry, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. Stewart, R. H. A., to be Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Dajee Saheb Kibey, the well-known Sowkar of Indore, was yesterday presented with a Khilut by the Honorable Mr. Frere on behalf of the Government. The interesting ceremony took place in the Town Hall at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the Honorable Mr. Robertson, Mr. Venayekrow Wassudew, Oriental Translator to Government, and a number of visitors. The Khilut consisted of a pearl necklace, a mundil, a pair of gold border shawls, a piece of kinkob, a shela, two pieces of mahamoodies, and a number of silver China articles of superb make and workmanship. Paun—sooparie, rose-water, nosegays, &c., were then distributed. Dajee Saheb Kibey received the Khilut in a very polite manner, and thanked the Honorable gentleman who presented it. Dajee Saheb belongs to the old and renowned family of Tattia Jog, of the time of Sir John Malcolm. This family has always exercised much influence with the chiefs of Indore and the Political Residents, for the good of the people and the welfare of the State. It will be remembered that Dajee Saheb Kibey was honored with an invitation at the Governor General's Durbar at Allahabad, where he was publicly thanked by the Viceroy for his services to the British Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph).

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO FEBRUARY 26.

Galle, 25*th March*, 7-40 A. M.

Arrived Steamer *Bengal* from Suez 8th and Aden 15th March.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the twenty-sixth February.

The Federal troops in America have captured Fort Henry on the Tennesee river, and made prisoners of the garrison.

General Burnside's Expedition has taken possession of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City after a severe engagement.

The French Government has demanded explanations of the Papal Court respecting the Pastoral letter, convoking the French Bishops; it has expressed its opinion that the Bishops ought not to go to Rome except on diocesan business.

Prince Napoleon has delivered an energetic Speech in the French Senate in favor of the unity of Italy and against the Papal Government.

A deputation from the Manufacturing districts has had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood for the removal of the Indian import duties.

It is reported that the Government of the Presidency of Bombay has been offered to Lord Dufferin and declined by him.

The Queen has decided that the national memorial to the late Prince Consort shall be an obelisk on the site of the exhibition of eighteen hundred and fifty one.

The allied commanders in Mexico have postponed their military operations to enable the inhabitants to pronounce themselves.

The Bourbon party in Rome are stated to be organising an invasion of Naples to take place in May.

The Captain of the *Sumter* has been arrested at Tangiers at the instance of the American Consul at Gibralter and the Commander of the *Tuscarora*.

The recognition of Italy by the King of Prussia is stated to have already taken place.

Obituary—In H. M.'s Indian Army:—Major J. D. P. O'Neill, retired list Madras Army.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Calcutta Letters, January twenty-second.

Consols ninety-three and five-eighths.

Enfaced Paper, Fives, one hundred and two and one-eighth.

Bank Discount invariable

Bar Silver sixty-one pence and two farthings.

Reserve of Notes nine and half millions.

Specie for Calcutta, fifty-two; the East, thirty-nine thousand.

Bullion in Bank fifteen millions nine hundred thousand.

Indigo dull, and scarcely any sales.

Sugar better demand, six pence higher.

Rice, Bengal, steady; soft grain dull.

Saltpetre twelve pence lower, limited demand.

Linseed advanced one shilling, good demand.

Rape firm at sixty-five.

Silk more active.

Corahs improved.

Jute extremely quiet, looking downward.

Hides good light, a farthing higher; heavy cheaper.

Laedye limited demand.

Shellac rather quiet very firm.

Safflower declined five shillings.

Castor steady.

Cutch advanced eighteen pence, large demand.

Wheat dull.

Cotton fully one-eighth higher, steady trade.

Yarn increased firmness.

Shirtings moderate sales, full rates.

Arrivals.—*Accrington, Thomas Barochlebank, Slieve Donald.*

MADRAS.

Wednesday, 26*th March* 1862.

Five and a half per Cent., seven three-fourths premium.

Fives, one premium.

Fours, eleven five-eighths discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.

Freight, dead weight, two pounds ten shillings, light, three pounds fifteen shillings to five pounds.

Interest on Loans nine per cent.

Money Market without change.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle three-eighth.

The *Moulmain*, from Pondicherry, left for Negapatam yesterday at noon.

The following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain G. A. Grainger, to Aden and Suez, today at 8 P. M:—

For Aden.—Major General Honner, C. B.

For Suez.—Miss Thorn; Captain W. M. Parker; His Excellency Count Eulenberg and servant; His Excellency Count A. E. Eulenberg; Mr. Van Bunsen; Mr. De Bismark; Mr. A. Berg; Mrs. Pengelly, three children and a European servant; Mr. Favre.

For Malta.—Mr. D. Neave; Captain and Mrs. Anderson.

For Marseilles.—Major and Mrs. Westropp; Mr. and Mrs. G. Inverarity; Colonel Taylor, C. B; Mr. Macfarlan, Mr. Spencer Compton; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stearns, child and a servant; Mr. J. H. Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Howard; Lieut. S. S. Sutherland; Mrs. Clarke and two children; Mrs. Deimler; Captain Worsley; Captain A. C. Gordon; Mr. Watson and European servant; Lieut. Davidson, 19th Regt.; Mr. Rustonjee Cowasjee; Major Holland and servant; Mr. Julius Huni; Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee and servant; Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy; Mr. Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Cama; Lieut. E. W. West; Mrs. Schwartz, four children and a servant; Mr. Currimally Cassumbhoy and a servant.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Pottinger; Mrs. Grant and three children; Miss Vaughan; Mrs. Spring and two children; Mrs. Moxon and two children; Colonel Elliot; Mrs. Reed child and servant; Mrs. and Miss Nicolson; Major the Hon'ble C. W. Thesiger; Mr. A. Fletcher; Mr. Charles Forbes; Lord William Hay; Mrs. Adamson and four children; Mrs. Rich and five children; Dr. T. Hunter; Mr. Owen; Captain and Mrs. Haughton; Mr. W. McGaa; Lieut. Grylls, 28th Bengal N. I.; Mr. Hancock; Captain Blowers and Messrs Eastley, Reid, Baylis and Byers, P. and O. Co.'s service.

The Government of India have issued instructions to local Governments and other agents that all arms taken from the mutineers shall be at once destroyed.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* announces with regret that Colonel Dennis died of cholera, on Saturday the 15th inst., at Burdwan. The deceased was in Calcutta on the previous day and went to Burdwan for change of air. He was buried with the customary military honors.

We hear that Mr. Compton, Judge of Sholapoor, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Loughnan as Judge and Session Judge at Poona; and Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, who has been called to the Bar, succeeds Mr. Compton.

Our Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of Contents:—

Lists of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Bombay:—Local.
- Miscellaneous News.
- Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society.
- Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council.
- The Parsee Law Commission.
- The New Sailors' Home
- Bombay Proprietary School.
- Abolition of Duty on Cocoa in the Gwalior Territory.

Original Correspondence
Topics of the Time.
- Report on the Cotton-growing Districts of the Doab
- India Cotton.
- Lord Canning.
- Land Settlement in the North West Provinces.
- The Earl of Elgin
- Military Finance Department.
- Hints on Parsee Education, Present and Future.
- Madagascar.
- Lord Canning and the Bengalees.
- Mr. Grant's Reply to Lord Canning's Minute on the Rent Question.
- Bill to provide for the Sale of Waste Land and for the Redemption of the Land Revenue.
- The Rival Eastern Company.
- Madras Address to Lord Canning.

Indian Intelligence.
- Bengal.
- North-West Provinces.
- Madras.
- Cochin.
- Mooltan.
- Cabul.
- Nizam's Dominions.

The Bombay Services.
- Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.

Commercial Gazette.
- Report on the Bombay Market.
- Bombay Price Current.
- Calcutta Market Report.

Shipping Intelligence.
- Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
- Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.
Advertisements.

Also the Bombay Price Current, published at this office, is now available.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26th FEB. AND 3rd MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Capt. Gribble, with English Mails of the above dates, arrived here this morning.

Passengers.

From Marseilles.—Mr. O'Halloran; Mr. C. A. Davies; Mr. and Mrs. Beatty; Capt Leith; Sir C. Lacey Straubenzie; Mr. T. Van Straubenzie, and Dr. Adams.

From Southampton.—Mr. A. L. Maurice; Mrs. Mee, child and European servant; Capt. Brown; Capt. and Mrs. Blunt; Lieut. Garsia; Mr. Hicks; Capt. Salter; Capt. Frena; Mr. Hutchinson; Mrs. Macey and child; Mr. and Mrs. John Bilby and infant; Mrs. Healy; Messrs. H. W. Carter, Isaiah Aston, Phillip Smith, Samuel Richards, Edward Wood, W. Biddleton, J. Woods, J. Helm, Joseph Scott, and Knight.

From Suez.—Mr. W. T. Deignoot; Mr. J. J. Van Limburg Bronwyer; Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Steward, Mr. Joyner, Catherine McCall and Ann Jeffries, P. & O. Co.'s servants.

The *Malta* passed the P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Union*, bound towards Ushruffe from the "Dedalus" shoal at 4-40 P. M. on the 14th March, and [illegible] at 3 P. M. on the 16th [illegible] bound upwards.

The *Malta* brings [illegible] including £230,943 [illegible]

The *Malta* left Suez [illegible] 13th March, arrived [illegible] 1-45 P. M. [illegible] day.

At Aden [illegible] H. M.'S *Victoria* [illegible] the P. & O. Co.'s [illegible]

HEADS [illegible]

The Federal [illegible] ed Fort Donelson [illegible] ed to have captured the place after much loss.

The Confederates have evacuated Bowling Green, and the Federals are marching on Nashville and Memphis.

The Federals have occupied Springfield, the Confederates retreating after a short engagement, losing their stores, &c.

The Federal gunboats at Port Royal have cut off the communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and are about to send an expedition against the city.

The Confederates have agreed to a general exchange of prisoners, and the Federal Secretary of War has ordered the release of all political prisoners, except spies.

The Senate has passed the Treasury Note Bill, with the legal tender clause, and interest on Government Stock Bonds to be paid in specie.

The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Bill, and have appropriated 15,000,000 dollars for gunboats.

The allied Commissioners have returned to Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, and are still in negotiation with Juarez. The allied forces are preparing to march into the interior if their demands are rejected. Miramon has been arrested at Vera Cruz by the English admiral.

The debate on the address in the Senate is still going on. Prince Napoleon has made another speech, maintaining that it is necessary to bring the Roman question to a close, and that the French troops should leave Rome.

Great consternation has been caused by the unanimous rejection by the committee of the Corps Legislatif of the bill awarding a pension to General Montauban for his service in China.

The lectures of Professor Renan have been suspended for doctrines offensive to Christian belief. The *Opinion Nationale* and the *France Centrale* have received warnings.

A manifestation has occurred on the part of the students upon the occasion of the suspension of M. Renan's lectures, and several arrests have been made.

Baron Ricasoli has resigned, and Signor Ratazzi is forming a new administration.

The committee on the war budget in the Prussian Parliament has proposed to reduce the credit demanded by a sum of 1,500,000 thalers.

The proposal for the recognition of the Italian kingdom has been almost unanimously agreed to by the committee of the Prussian Chamber of Representatives.

A national demonstration is being prepared for at Rome, and the French troops are kept under arms.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill in the House of Lords to amend the present process of inquiry in cases of lunacy.

An atrocious military proclamation [illegible] against the Neapolitan brigands has been severely condemned by Earl Derby in the House of Lords, and is stated by Lord Russell to have been suppressed by the Italian Government.

The revised Educational Minute is to be considered in committee of the House of Commons on the 25th instant.

The Qualification for Offices Bill has been read a third time and passed, and the Conveyance of Voters Bill has been rejected in the Commons.

The Secretary of War has introduced a bill to enable her Majesty to issue commissions to officers in the army, militia, &c., without her royal sign manual.

The Army Estimates will be moved in the Commons tonight.

Sir C. Wood has stated that it is impossible at present to place the medical officers of the Indian and the regular army on a perfect footing of equality.

The complaints of the officers of the native regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies relative to their seniority rights has been replied to by Sir Charles Wood in Parliament, and the intentions of the Government explained.

The total force to be maintained on the Indian establishment for the year is to consist (exclusive of the local forces) of fifty-six battalions of infantry, eleven regiments of cavalry, and sixteen brigades of artillery.

Sir Bartle Frere has been appointed Governor of Bombay. Mr. R. Crouch has been appointed a judge of the High Court about to be established at Bombay.

Lord Russell has declared in an official despatch that the escape of various ships from the Southern ports of America does not prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law.

Messrs. Berkeley and Powell (Liberals) have been elected for Gloucester, and Sir J. C. D. Hay (Conservative) for Wakefield.

The approaching election contest for Longford excites extraordinary interest, the harangues of the priests stirring the people up for a religious struggle.

Deaths.—Mr. Cayley, M.P.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel 25th Foot; Vice-Admiral Bentham.

Money easy, and consols firm at 93⅞ to ¾. India Five per Cent. Stock, 106¾ to 107⅛. Rupee Five per Cent., Paper, 102½; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 107¾ to 108. India Bonds, 27s. to 30s. prem. Commercial rate 2s. on Bengal; 1s. 11¾d. on Madras; 2s. 0½d. on Bombay; 1¼ to 2 prem. on Colombo; 4s. 7¼d. on Hong Kong.

The Bank rate of discount remains at 2½ per cent. Bullion in Bank 15,749,065; decrease, £145,340. Specie arrivals, £413,518; departures, £293,497. The steamer of the 4th takes out £94,028 for India and China.

East India Produce.—Sugar: Little inclination to purchase Bengal, but the currency not much altered. Penang fully as dear, and grainy Madras in good demand. Coffee: Market still sparingly supplied, and purchases readily made at full rates for plant. Ceylon. Tea: Many transactions in green, in some cases at a slight advance. The lower sorts of Congou

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in good demand, and rates fully sustained. Rice : Purchases still limited, but lower rates not submitted to. Saltpetre : Much dullness in the market and previous rates not to be sustained, Cotton : A steady demand in the Liverpool market, with a large business in Surats, which are ⅛d. per lb. dearer.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *March* 5.

American news, February tenth.

Great Federal Victory at Fort Donnelson.

Confederates completely defeated with much loss.

Fifteen thousand men made prisoners.

Ratazzi is heard of as new Italian Minister.

Liverpool Cotton Market this day quiet. Prices unchanged.

Manchester market dull ; but prices firm.

LONDON, *March* 10.

Cotton dull ; prices irregular ; decline of a farthing per pound in Surats since last week.

Duncan Dunbar, ship owner, died suddenly.

American news to February 23.

Federal success at Fort Donnelson fully confirmed.

No fresh news.

GOVERNMENT, we understand, in accepting the resignation by Mr. Forjett of his office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, have sanctioned the grant of a pension to him of six hundred rupees a month : and have recommended to the Supreme Government to sanction a farther allowance of one hundred pounds a year on account of Mr. Forjett's merits.

IT appears the appointment of Mr. Talboys Wheeler, a Professor in the Madras Presidency College, as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, has been made with the view of transferring his services to Bombay. His duties will be to arrange and classify the public records of the Bombay Government. The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Wheeler "had previously performed the same office for the Madras government ; we can imagine it is with a view to uniformity in the classification that Mr. Wheeler is directed to proceed to Bombay, as there must surely be several servants of the government of that Presidency quite capable of performing the work, to execute which Mr. Wheeler is deputed there."

Mr. Wheeler, however, has already proved his fitness for this task, and has therefore very properly been selected.

THE Municipal Commissioners, we see, by minutes of theirs which we publish today, have had some discussion as to the relative merits of Europeans and Natives in the way of scavenging. We suppose that when those gentlemen are all of one mind, their unanimity like that of other people is wonderful ; but their difference on this mattter is not less so. For our part, we should say of scavenging, as of every thing else that whatever is best administered is best ; but to decide before hand that either a European or a Native must do it best is absurd. If any one is doing it tolerably well, why not let him continue at his post, "whatever his caste, colour or creed" as the saying goes. If any one can be found to do it better, by all means let the public have the benefit of his services. But really, unless for the fun of the thing, we do not see much good of minute writing like this of the Commissioners on a delicate ethnological question such as they start. Certainly, it is in the nature of a public service to give us all a good laugh in these dull times : but the Commissioners can consider, before placing such minutes before the public another time, whether we are not laughing at them instead of with them.

THE New Home for Sailors will be inaugurated on Saturday next the 29th instant, when it is the intention of the Committee to give a public dinner, to about 250 Officers and seamen from the various ships in harbour. There has been a sub-committee appointed, consisting of Captains of ships, for the purpose of carrying out the details of landing the seamen. They will land at the Falkland slip in the Dockyard at a quarter past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when they will be formed up into a procession and march, accompanied with a band of music, to the Sailors' Home. On their arrival at the Home they will be provided with a good substantial dinner served up in the old English style. The expenses incurred for the dinner is met by the subscription of the friends and subscribers to the Institution. We are informed that the Committee are anxious for the presence of the public on this interesting occasion.

Believing that our readers will be interested in hearing something about this very admirable Institution, we are induced to give the following particulars about it. The idea of establishing a Home for European Sailors, it appears, originated with the "Seamans' Friend Society" in May 1837, nearly twenty-five years ago. A Committee was formed, and while they were yet engaged in maturing their plans, it pleased the Almighty on the 15th of June to visit the harbour of Bombay with a violent hurricane, such as had not been known for many years, and which proved very destructive to the shipping, causing many vessels to be totally wrecked, and rendering others unfit for service ; and thus throwing many seamen out of employ and leaving them in a state of destitution. The necessity for a Sailors' Home now became urgent, and accordingly on the 1st of July following a large and commodious house was taken near the Baboola Tank, and opened for the accommodation of seamen, when about eighty men were at once admitted into the establishment, through the kindness of the then chief Magistrate, Mr. E. E. Elliott, to whose kind support the Institution was at the outset much indebted. The Home continued at that place for a few months, when it was found that the situation was too far away from the Fort, so that search was made for a house more conveniently situated. After a short time a more suitable and commodious building, near the Dhobee Tank was engaged. The Home was then established on a more firm and permanent basis, and the experiment thus made was rendered successful. Bombay is differently circumstanced from most other seaports, inasmuch as by the Government Regulation, sailors are not allowed to be cast adrift in this port, but must be taken away again by the same vessels in which they were brought here or be provided for on shore until berths can be obtained for them. An excellent effect of this regulation is the almost total absence in this port of the abominable system of crimping. Of course the population of European seaman on shore at Bombay, is very fluctuating, but it is now much larger than it used to be when the Institution was first established. They consist principally of men discharged from the Indian Navy, of men who have been left behind in Hospital in consequence of sickness, and are supported by the owners and consignees of their vessels ; of men who have been discharged from ships sold into the country service, and who are supported in a similar manner ; and of late, we are sorry to add, there has been a great increase of homeless seaman who have got out of employ, and having no legal claim on any person for support, are in a state of great destitution. Until the opening of the Sailors' Home seaman on shore in Bombay had no place to which they could resort but the taverns and boarding houses ; where they were under no control or constraint, but on the contrary were surrounded by temptations to drunkenness and debauchery. To provide a respectable and comfortable place of residence and resort for seaman, where they might as much as possible be preserved from snares and temptations, and where they might have the means of moral improvement, and receive spiritual instruction, was the design of the promoters of the "Sailors' Home" A Library was provided for the use of the inmates of the Home, contributions to which have from time to time been made both by societies and by private individuals. The advantages of the Home soon became apparent to sailors visiting the port and many who had reaped the benefits of the institution were not only glad to return to it themselves, when their fortunes brought them again to Bombay, but they brought others with them. At the outset of the Home separate accommodation was provided for the officers of vessels, who might be inclined to avail themselves of it. The boarding arrangements for all classes of seamen have always been the most liberal, yet at the same time the charges have been extremely moderate, being considerably under the rates of private boarding houses. Seamen who were not permanent boarders have been, from the first establishment of the Home, accommodated with meals in it, whenever they have been on shore, and would likewise be provided with beds when on leave from their ships. As might be expected there were many difficulties to contend with, but the difficulties were met manfully as they arose, and in the course of a few years, by the united and untiring exertions of the originators of the Home, aided by the Government, by Officers of the Army and Navy, by the Clergy, Magistrates, by the Mercantile houses both European and Native and by many other individuals. The Home progressed both in importance and usefulness, and on many occasions its hospitality has been fully developed by providing for the pressing and urgent requirements of shipwrecked seamen, who on all occasions were readily admitted, and not only were their immediate necessities alleviated, but in most instances they were ultimately fitted out for sea again, if not in all instances from the immediate funds of the Society, at least through their instrumentality.

On the record of the society we meet with many very interesting expressions of gratitude from sailors who have been recipients of the advantages of the Institution, and there are not wanting instances in which, through the efforts of the society, men have been brought to the knowledge of Divine truth. It is also satisfactory to know that the Home has been from the commencement encouraged and liberally supported by the benevolent of all ranks and grades.

In the year 1843 the Committee in their desire to benefit seamen, determined upon cashing their advance notes for them on very advantageous terms, in fact at first they were cashed in full, but afterwards in consequence of losses sustained by the Committee, it was found necessary to charge a small fee of one anna in the rupee, while the fee charged by boarding house keepers was twenty per cent. This was continued from that time up to the end of 1858, when in consequence of the very heavy losses to which the Committee were subjected, through men deserting and other causes after having obtained payment of their notes, it was found necessary to discontinue the practice for a time and it was not resumed again until August 1859. The Committee were again reluctantly compelled, in consequence of continued losses, to discontinue the cashing of these notes altogether in June 1860.

On the 1st of February 1843 the Registry office for the Shipping and Discharge of Seamen, was opened. Many difficulties were experienced at first for want of a regular system in shipping and discharging seamen ; but when the regulations of the Government were published, recognizing the Registration Office, and detailing its functions, these difficulties at once disappeared and its success was fully realized. From that time up to the present immense advantages have accrued to both Masters and Seamen from the scheme.

Having now given a short sketch of the origin of the Sailors' Home, as at first instituted, we now proceed to notice the movement that was initiated for the purpose of building a new structure, which has resulted in the erection of the edifice that forms the immediate subject of this notice. In the year 1852 Sir Henry Leeke, then Commander-in-Chief of the India Navy, with several other friends of Seamen, commenced a subscription with the view of building a new and more suitable Home. This very excellent idea of Sir Henry's was after a time acted upon, and subscriptions were raised for the purpose of erecting a building for this very desirable object. In the year 1857 Sir Henry Leeke returned to Europe, and Commodore Wellesley succeeded him as Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy. This gallant officer immediately assumed the Presidentship of the Institution, and has proved by his devotion and ability, the very great interest that he has taken in its welfare. On the 7th of October 1857, at a meeting of the subscribers to the New Sailors' Home, it was "Resolved to accept the favorable proposal by Government to provide a new site for the Native Dispensary, and to place the building at present occupied, at the disposal of the Committee for the New Sailors' Home." At the same time Commodore Wellesley, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, J. Ritchie Esq. and Colonel Marriott, were requested to form an executive committee, to conduct the further correspondence, and to take all necessary steps in the matter. The Committee immediately set to work and published a printed memorandum, explanatory of the public usefulness of the proposed Institution, and of the measures which had been taken ; and solicited subscriptions. The appeal was liberally responded to and the sum subscribed amounted, with former subscriptions, interest, &c. to an available sum of 46,000 Rs. Many further difficulties, however, occurred in obtaining possession of the site, in consequence of the inability of Government to provide another suitable place for the Native General Dispensary ; until this was arranged, nothing could be done. After a time it was proposed that the bullock shed near the Dhobees' Tank should be made available for the Dispensary, but it was insufficient without filling in a portion of the tank The Committee offered to bear a part of the expense of this, but no satisfactory arrangement could be made. At last, however, after much negociation, which it is unnecessary to detail, the site intended for the Sailors' Home was placed at the disposal of the Committee in November 1860; the Committee paying Rs. 2,000 to the Native General Dispensary in indemnification of the cost of renting a house for that institution, during the construction of the new building. In the meantime the plan and estimate for the New Home had been prepared. For the excellent design, the Committee were indebted to the Hon'ble Mr Mallet, who always evinced a deep interest in the erection of a suitable Home for our European seamen: and the plan and estimate was prepared by Major Kendall. The cost was estimated at Rs 85,000, Major Kendall, however, procured a contract for its erection at five per cent less than that sum. The contract provided for any alteration or omission which might be desired or found necessary, and as the building would not be unsuitable, either in accommodation or appearance, if roofed over at the second story, although it was of course desirable to complete it as designed if possible. The Executive Committee therefore resolved to conclude the contract, and apply to the Public Treasury for aid, which the Government had intimated its readiness to afford, whenever the Committee should be prepared to carry out the design and commence upon the building. The original design was to provide accommodation for 12 mates and 176 seamen, with suitable offices ; and this would not have been more than adequate to meet the wants of a great seaport like Bombay. But to accomplish this, additional subscriptions were required to the extent, we believe, of Rs. 30,000. As the work advanced the Committee reluctantly had to come to the conclusion, that they could not hope to raise the larger sum required for a three storied building, and therefore determined to complete it in two stories. This has been done and the building is now in the hands of the Committee. The Home will now, therefore, provide good accommodation for about ninety seamen and six to eight officers, the building is comfortably furnished and the requirements of the inmates have been well looked to in every respect ; they will be accommodated with substantial board and comfortable lodging at charges very considerably lower than can be obtained at any of the private establishments ; they will be encouraged in habits of sobriety and taught to be provident of their means. The master of the Home takes charge of any monies or other property the seamen may wish to deposit with him ; he holds himself responsible for the same, and pays the money out daily to the owners as required ; and as he lives on the premises he personally controls and superintends the management of the Home. Each member of the Committee has in turn to visit and inspect the Home for one month. The visiting officer will enquire into complaints should there be any, and attend to all other matters which may demand his attention.

Very great credit is due to the Executive Committee for the manner in which they have brought their undertaking to so favorable a consummation ; and we cannot close this article without recording a due expression of praise to the gallant President of the Institution, Commodore Wellesley, for his unceasing exertions to bring forward the interests of the Home, almost day after day has he visited the building, and nearly all the correspondence and trouble connected with it has devolved upon him.

There are Sailors' Homes in London, Liverpool and other large seaports in Great Britain and to those that of Bombay will now be added; and we are quite certain that however important and necessary these institutions may be in other places, that a Home for sailors is as much required here, as in any other seaport in the world; certain we are that every rightly constituted mind, in this Bombay, must have often been shocked with the terrible scenes of drunkness and debauchery that are daily, nightly and hourly taking place in those wretched localities frequented by our sailors, where every wily snare is laid to draw them into temptation, and alurements of various sorts are made use of to entrap them. The private boarding houses for seamen, in a certain locality, are a disgrace to the European community at large and to the authorities in particular. We venture to assert that there is not a respectable European, aye or Native either, but what blushes at the fearful scenes of depravity that are continually recurring in these hotbeds of vice and licentiousness. This foul blot on our national escutcheon does more to paralyse the strenuous missionary efforts among the heathen than is perhaps generally known. All honor then to those philanthrophic individuals who have planned, aided and carried to completion this most useful of Institutions, the Sailors' Home.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Many interesting points of comparison must suggest themselves to the mind of a person, who has been engaged any length of time in education in this sunny land of the East. 'Children we are, of one great Father', it is true ; but as members of the same family are often as dissimilar in features as in character, so boys in this country, Parsi and Hindu boys we mean, are strangely and strongly contrasted with English boys. Compare them in any way and any where you please, in the Class-room under the observation of their teacher, during their leisure and play-hours, or in their mutual relations with one another, and you will find them very different, as if they had been cast in a different mould altogether. They do differ very widely, and yet the difference is more easily appreciated and perceived by the person who comes in contact with them, than described. How different the very appearance and carriage of a Class of English boys ! It is not that the Indian youth is wanting in intelligence and quickness of perception. On the contrary he often surpasses the English boy in both, and in point of industry and application we may say he leaves his European rival far behind. It is not that he is disorderly, for Indian boys can be far more easily kept in order and under discipline. Witness the great and extraordinary fact—would the English school-boy credit it ? that in all the numerous schools throughout the Bombay Presidency, and India at large we believe, never is there heard the terror-striking sound, never is there seen the appalling form of the *birch*. What then constitutes the difference which is so palpable to the stranger ? Without intending any disparagement then, for we are far from holding with those who vaunt themselves on their race and lineage, we boldly avow our conviction that it is entirely owing to accidental and external circumstances. Where do you find the candour and frank-heartedness, the abhorrence of deception and untruth, the chivalrous sense of honour, which with all his lurking store of fun and innocent frolic, shed such a lustre around the genuine English boy ? But to what other cause must we trace this than to the home influences which work upon the Indian boy ? He knows nothing of a home—a genuine Christian home. Seldom or never perhaps are the principles of truth and honour instilled into his heart and mind. Instances constantly recur, in which parents endeavour to screen their sons from punishment by inventing false and untrue excuses, knowingly and wilfully, thus setting them a most vicious example. The Indian boy thus becomes imbued with the principle, that there is no harm in telling a lie once or twice, if only by its means he can elude punishment, or better himself in any way. This germ of evil takes root within him, grows with his growth, ramifies in all directions, and bears an abundant crop of rank and noxious fruit, saddening and discouraging many a zealous teacher. We are acquainted with more than one instance of first-rate, accomplished educationists having thrown up their work through sheer disgust, in Bombay itself. Then again, English boys learn to be civil and polite among their other accomplishments—Parsi and Hindu boys are sadly wanting in this particular. However clever they become, able to spout Shakspeare and Milton, they are notoriously flippant and conceited and wanting in good manners. Go to a distribution of prizes—what strikes the visitor unmistakeably ? When a prize is handed to a boy, he takes it without any recognition or acknowledgment at all, as if it were his undoubted right. 'Thank you' seems not to occur in his vocabulary at all. It is a well-known fact to linguists, by the way, that there is no proper equivalent for *thanks* or *honour*, in any Oriental language. Next, follow the Indian boy in his hours of recreation—has he any play-ground, worthy of the name ? What does he know of the thousand games and sports of an English boy, which develop his muscles and invigorate his body, and strictly *re-create* him for his books, cricket, foot-ball, prisoners' base, leap-frog, &c. ? The Parsis, be it mentioned to their credit, are beginning to imitate English boys in this respect. We hope a better day is dawning for Indian boys, and we heartily join Mr. Coke in the wish he expressed the other day, that Hindu and Parsi lads may soon learn and be taught how to play as well as to work, that the powers both of their minds and bodies may be educated and brought to maturity.

PED.

Local News.

BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The Ordinary Meeting of this Club will take place on Sunday the 30th instant, in the rooms of the "Prabhu Seminary" (on the verge of Funuswadi) at half past four P. M. ; the Public are invited to attend.

Business.—Mr. Vinayak Mungaji will read a paper on the "Practice of Observation."

IN consequence of the illness of the Rev. J. E. Carlile, who has been ordered to proceed to Europe for a change of air, the Rev T. K. Weatherhead has been appointed by the Committee to act in his room as Secretary for general business of the Bombay Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of this year were dissolved on Tuesday evening last, the business having been disposed of by the presiding judge, Sir M. Sausse, in the course of seven days There were twenty cases in all committed for trial, comprising thirty prisoners, of whom five were Christians (four Europeans and one native), fourteen Hindoos and eleven Mahomedans. The ages of the prisoners ranged from seventeen to fifty years. The grand Jury returned true bills against all the prisoners. The trial of these resulted as follows :—Six were acquitted and discharged ; one was sentenced to be transported for ten years ; and one for seven years ; one was sentenced to rigorous confinement in the House of Correction for three years ; one for two and a half years ; five for two years ; one for one year and nine months ; six for eighteen months ; one for fifteen months ; one for twelve months ; two for nine months ; one for six months ; and one for four months ; one was sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail for one month and to pay a fine of fifty rupees ; and one to be imprisoned in the same place for one week.

THE following minutes proposed by the Rev Dr. Wilson, and concurred in by the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, were lately communicated to the Hon'ble H. W. Reeves, Civil Service, and the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, respectively, on their retirement from the Society in consequence of departure from India.

"The Committee, adverting to the expected departure from India by the Mail Steamer of the 12th of March of the President of the Society, the Hon'ble H W. Reeves, Esquire, desire to express to him their gratitude for the valued countenance and assistance given by him to the Society for many years, and for the cordial and liberal support which he has given to the cause of Christ in Western India during the course of his long and honorable public service in the country. They beg also to assure him of their deep respect and esteem, commending him at the same time by prayer and supplication to the blessing of their common Heavenly Father."—*10th March*, 1862.

"That this Committee offer their best thanks to the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson for the important services which he has rendered to the Society as a member for twenty years of its Marathi Translation Committee ; as the Secretary for nine years of that Committee, during which he has also acted as one of the general Secretaries of the Society ; and as the principal editor of the last edition of the Marathi Scriptures. In doing this they record warm appreciation of the ability, zeal, judgment, and Christian devotedness by which his work of faith and labour of love have been characterized, and beg to present him with a copy of the Bible as a token of their affectionate remembrance and gratitude, praying, at the same time, that grace, mercy, and peace, may be multiplied upon him through God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.—*22nd March*, 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th March, 1862.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 48,028.				
Amount	Rs.	25,961	10	1
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	49,698	4	9
Total...	Rs.	75,659	14	10
Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¼ Miles.				
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 50,201.				
Amount	Rs.	26,703	5	11
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	35,636	7	11
Total...	Rs.	62,339	13	10

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maximum and minimum time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

25th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta............	Max.	8	7	P.	26	N. W. P
		Min.	1	53	P.	25	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.........	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min	...	44	P	17	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta............	Max	9	24	P.	21	N. W. P.
		Min	2	33	P.	17	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	2	35	P.	15	W. C.
	Kurrachee.........	Max.	1	27	P	22	N. W. C.
		Min	...	17	P.	19	N. W C.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council was held in the Town Hall, yesterday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning. There were present The Hon. Mr. Frere, the Hon. Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Westropp, the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Hon. Mr. Scott and the Deputy Secretary.

The Hon. *Mr Frere*, Presided, being the senior Member of Council present.

The President said that the first business to be brought before the Council was the Report of the select committee, on the bill for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and their relief from debt. There were several alterations and modifications to be proposed, but the principles of the bill would be the same.

The several sections of the report were then discussed seriatim and at considerable length, in which the whole of the members present took part.

Mr. Westropp entered into a variety of explanations relative to the different sections of the bill, and proposed several amendments, which were mostly agreed to eventually.

The President then moved that the bill as amended be read a second time and passed.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Deputy Secretary then read the Bill as amended a second time, and it was passed.

The President said that the next subject for the deliberation of the Council, was the Report of the select committee on the Bill regarding Juvenile Reformatories.

The report was then taken into consideration, and after a short discusion was adopted with a few formal amendments.

The President moved that the Bill as amended be now read a second time and passed.

The Deputy Secretary read the Bill in its amended form.

The Bill was then passed.

The President said that he had been directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform the Council that the first sessions of the Legislative Council had terminated, and that the Governor had been pleased to express his approval of what had been done, and that it was now trusted that their labours would yield the desired fruit. The Council would therefore stand adjourned until Tuesday the 15th of July next.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

Wednesday, 26th March 1862.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—James Hounsell, Timothy Bourne and John Hogarth, seamen, were charged with assaulting the chief mate of the British ship *Edward Percey* on the 24th instant.

Mr. Argus McKinnon, being sworn said.—The three prisoners at the bar are articled seamen on board the *Edward Percey*, of which I am chief mate. On board the ship at a quarter to seven o'clock in the evening of the 24th instant, they used very bad language in reference to the Captain and Officers. I saw Bourne and Hogarth strike the steward, the second Officer tried to separate them by getting hold of them. I never laid a hand on them. Hogarth struck me with a tinpot on the forehead and cut me. The whole of the prisoners struck me, but with their hands. Hogarth got my thumb in his mouth and "clunched" away at it. He injured my thumb very much. I am afraid I will lose it. Four other men got hold of him and I then got my thumb out of his mouth. The other three prisoners struck me several times. [The witness here put in a certificate from Dr Beate certifying to the injuries he had received.] The second mate and steward with others of the crew corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor.

The prisoners in their defence denied having assaulted the complainant at all.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoners were guilty of the offence, and sentenced Hounsell and Bourne to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for twelve weeks. The other prisoner was fined *one hundred rupees*, or in default four months imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour. If the fine was recovered it would be paid to the complainant; by the Police Act XIII of 1856, the Magistrate had power to hand it over to the complainant.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TOWN.—In the month of December last when Cholera was committing its ravages in the Native Town, Major Curtis visited the C. Division of the town where the deaths were most numerous, and recorded his observations in a minute in which he says, "That part of the C. Division known as Sonapore between the Marine Lines and what is called Old Sonapore Road, is probably the most unhealthy spot in the Island, and the causes are apparent,—narrow lanes unworthy of the name of streets, dense and dirty population, *extraordinary* want of drainage, and inattention to proper and requisite scavenging are the leading features. In several of the dark narrow lanes I visited were *private* cesspools, the receptacles for all the filth and refuse of the immediate neighbourhood, the putrefaction of which poisons the whole atmosphere the lanes themselves are saturated with waste water from every hut and hovel in the vicinity until there is not a dry spot to tread upon, and the action of the sun's rays must produce exhalation highly injurious to health." Pending the completion of the Main Drainage Scheme, Major Curtis, with a view to paralyse the evil in another way, proposed, on the authority of Liebig, to send immediately cart loads of pulverized gypsum (sulphate of lime) to be thrown into those cesspools and spread over all objectionable and offensive places ; a better mode of distributing the same would be in a liquid form. Where drains exist they are principally open side gutters presenting a commonly stagnant water surface to the atmosphere and producing an unwholesome evaporation, and Major Curtis quotes Dempsey's Treatise on Drainage of Districts and Lands para 144 p. 125 to shew that the courses of these ditches are marked by excessive ravages of cholera among the adjoining population, which was the case in this district. He then proceeds to say "these are the evils that make the district so unhealthy. Private cess-pools, sweepings not collected at proper places but allowed to remain scattered over any waste ground and drainage where there is any at all, and a total absence of it generally in the district, insufficient scavenging and great carelessness in the performance of the little. The remedies are sulphate of lime, convenient places selected for rubbish heaps to be removed constantly, more attention and care in scavenging, and frequent flushing of what drains there are with a good supply of water to be laid on by the turncocks under direction of an officer of the Board. These are only temporary measures, but as far as my experience goes apply equally to other Divisions where it appears that immense pains are taken with the prominent thoroughfares, and little care shewn for places of minor importance, unfrequented by those likely to complain of bad odours, filth, &c. It suggests itself to me, therefore, the necessity of having an officer specially appointed for the purpose, empowered to summons all people for non-attendance to orders and regulations such as he on approved authority may deem essential for the public weal." With reference to that part of Sonapore which is below high water mark, Major Curtis proposes that it should be drained by mechanical agency. He then touches upon the places inhabited by gowlees (milkmen) who keep large numbers of buffaloes and cows in yards within the Native Town, contrary to Section 43, Act XIV. of 1856, and suggests that these cattle repositories, which are full of filth and mire, should be forbidden. He also calls the attention of the Police to those parts of public thoroughfares which are as it were converted into poultry-yards for fowls to roam and peck about indiscriminately.

Mr. Forjett in his minute cordially concurs in the suggestions made by Major Curtis and offers him his assistance in carrying out the proposed measures.

Mr. Hutchinson also makes an able minute in which he records his experience of the districts he visits once every week, and says that Major Curtis' accounts of the state of the gutters and cess-pools is by no means exaggerated. Of all the districts on the Island, those of Sonapore, Oomercarry and Mandvee are, in consequence of the defective means of draining those Divisions, and from the circumstance of their being so densely populated, the filthiest and most offensive. Of the remedies proposed by Major Curtis, Mr. Hutchinson believes constant and heavy flushing will be found at once the most conveinent in practice and the most efficacious in results. While, however, fully appreciating Major Curtis' exertions, and ever ready to join his colleagues in improving the sanitary condition of those parts of the Town, Mr. Hutchinson is of opinion that the system of constructing permanent centres for deodorising and pumping operations will be found objectionable, and opposed to the best modern practice.

Some further minutes here followed in which the Commissioners discussed the details of the deodorising and pumping operations. The disposal of Major Curtis' original propositions having been postponed and nothing having been done beyond flushing drains now and then, that officer on the 17th January last reintroduced the subject in the following minute : "It is the duty of the Municipal Commissioners as a corporate body to look after the conservancy in all its details of the Town and Island, and I cannot understand what authority they had at any time to delegate their powers and functions to Mr. Forjett as *Deputy Commissioner of Police*, letting alone the fact that his own duties in that capacity must be more than sufficient to prevent him bestowing the care and constant supervision so essential to the well-working of the scavenging department. Had he been simply a Municipal Commissioner, his energy no doubt would have carried the matter out successfully in every sense, but as it is, again I suggest that a special officer be appointed as "Inspector of Nuisances," and in the meantime that the Board resume its proper charge. Broad public thoroughfares, trees, fountains, gaslights, &c. are highly creditable, improve the appearance of a town and add much to the welfare and convenience of certain classes, but our duties should carry us beyond that, and we should provide for the health and comfort of those who are not brought by circumstances near those favoured localities. So, we find the purlieus abounding in filth and abominations that produce deadly disease, whilst bad drainage and want of ventilation increase the evils an hundred fold. A reference to our present mortuary returns in comparison with those of past years will prove this. On one side of the Town there are acres of land fit for building purposes lying waste, on the other there are human beings wasting for want of pure air, and living in such crowded confusion that sixty persons may be said to occupy the breathing space of ten. Compensate the owners of hovels and huts that should now be pulled down to open out these foul districts, with land in another direction for building and laying out new houses and broad streets, and half the mortality will disappear."

Mr. Hutchinson follows up by a minute detailing the results of his enquiries into the Scavenging Department and is clearly of opinion that, as regards both labourers and carts, the present number is not sufficient for the efficient discharge of the work required to be performed. In his opinion the present system of employing the same coolies on different kinds of works is not a good one, and he strongly recommends that for each separate work, there should be a distinct establishment as before. To the present scavenging department, he proposes the employment of additional men and carts. Mr. Hutchinson agrees with Major Curtis in the suggestion that a special officer be appointed as "Inspector of Nuisances," but offers two questions for consideration. "First, shall the Superintendent of Scavenging and Inspector of Nuisances be a European or a Native? Secondly, granting that he be a Native, what assistance does he require in supervision beyond that already possessed by the present Inspector?" "To deal," says Mr. Hutchinson, "with the first, and most important question in its regular order ; the business of looking after the scavenging and inspecting nuisances is not one calling for any degree of special knowledge, or even ordinary cultivation, beyond the possession of the commonest elements of knowledge. The qualifications absolutely required in a Superintendent and Inspector are simply a clear head, great natural energy, the ability to stand constant exposure to the sun, or to rain in the saddle, and a liking for his work. Now, granting that the two former are as likely, perhaps *more* likely to be found in an Englishman than in a native, it is quite certain, that the third cannot be so found, and it is more than probable that the last will not be found. For, if you appoint an Englishman on a *high* salary, it is tolerably certain to any one who knows anything of official life in Bombay, that he will not be content to trot about the Town on a horse, all day, even if he could stand the exposure, while an Englishman, or a number of Englishmen on *low* pay, would have no influence whatever with the people of the town, or the labourers of their department, and it would end, as all experience has shown in leaving the details of the work to native Muccadums, or Peons. In point of fact, employing Englishmen in work of this kind, work calling for the most minute, and incessant supervision of repulsive details, must end in the work being neglected. The impossibility of a man standing the necessary exposure for one reason ; for another, eventual neglect, on the part of the *well* paid, educated officer, from being above his work ; on the part of the *badly* paid man, from feeling that he is not respected, or feared by his native subordinates. Again, the pay which must be given to an educated Englishman makes a great difference in the total expenditure. Take the present Inspector is as well paid on rupees 200 a month, as a professional European would be on rupees 500; and I believe a thoroughly professional European would not, indeed *could* not, for Rs. 1,000 a month give his sole individual attention to scavenging in the manner that the present Inspector does. Mr. Tracey, is, by far the most active officer the Board has had, since I have been connected with the Municipality, and notwithstanding the very great interest he took in his out door duties, it is remarkable that the only effect of all his activity *was to increase the cost of carrying on the work*. Again, no European would collect a rabble of scavenging overseers, peons &c., round him in the evening, after 7 o'clock, and sit with them ordering and listening to their advice, and arranging details for the next day. The present Inspector does this; any native would do it,—it is the native method of doing work, and it is singular that, in this country, all work except that requiring *special* knowledge, finds its way into the hands of the natives through one, or both of the foregoing reasons. In fact, in this very work of scavenging, if a highly paid English officer were appointed, the inevitable result would be that he would eventually content himself with writing reports, and letters, signing the accounts, and leisurely inspecting the Town in the cool of the morning and evening ; and it would be the height of absurdity for any other result to be expected. For in scavenging, there is no room for the educated skill. It is a sheer matter of hard physical work. Granting that a native is appointed, the present Inspector is the best man I have yet seen, for work of this kind. He is indefatigably active, sharp and a good manager, but he has not half enough assistance. He requires, at least *four* sharp active men under him ; men who understand English, and can read and write a native language fluently. They should be on graduated pay from Rs. 25 to 40 per mensem ; these men, if well selected, (and I would leave their selection to the Inspector in charge) would be the best kind of supervision to employ in my opinion. One should be appointed to each division, Fort, Central, Eastern and Western, or such other division as may best suit the large scavenging stables, which should be their head quarters, and where information of their whereabouts should be always obtainable. Thus the pay of an English officer might be saved, for *he* could not do without trustworthy native assistance, and without that assistance, as I have before said, he would be practically useless. The Inspector when he wanted *advice*, as to summonses, notices &c., or in any other matter, could consult the full time Commissioner, or Clerk, and in regard to closing, or opening drains, sewers &c., he could consult the Surveyor."

On this Major Curtis minuted as follows :—

"The sum total of the above minute is a general detraction of the merits and integrity of "Englishmen." An educated Englishman is a man who would accept an office, and afterwards, not condescend to perform the duties required of him ! While "a number of Englishmen on *low* pay," would have no influence with the natives and leave all their work to be done by Muccadums or Peons ! in other words, according to Mr. Hutchinson, the chief characteristic of *all* Englishmen educated or not, is "neglect of duty" ! ! ! I am far too humble an Englishman myself, to enter the arena with such a satirist ! but no doubt some of my countrymen will come forward to break a spear with this Champion of the East, as soon as these minutes are published, which considering my first was written on the 30th December 1861, and my last on the 17th January 1862, ought to be done very soon. My object was, the health of the Town, the thorough cleansing of those parts which to me and every one else appear to have been thoroughly neglected. It is of no use writing, upwards of two months have already been wasted ; the Native Inspector may be a very good man, and carries out admirably *all that he is told*, but he wants a head to *tell him* what to do and where and how to do it ;—with a qualified English Inspector his usefulness would be magnified to a great extent. I differ with Mr. Hutchinson,—to superintend the health, drainage, sewage, scavenging, and ventilation of a large Town like this requires a man of ability and knowledge, which is a far more powerful agent than mere physical labour. There are educated men in England in the humbler spheres of life, who would be glad of such an opportunity of advantageous employment, and who, spite of all the experience brought to bear upon the subject by my colleague would labour on silently and zealously in their vocation with benefit to the public and advantage to their own reputation. I request that this matter be disposed of either at our next meeting, or at a special meeting on Friday morning, and that in the mean time the members of the Press have access to these papers."

This is followed by a minute of Mr. Forjett who says, —"I have carefully perused Mr. Hutchinson's minute. I fail to perceive anything in it that is either satirical or reflecting on Englishmen. What Mr. Hutchinson appears to have wished to set forth is that a European Inspector is not likely for the reasons stated by him, to make an efficient Inspector, and I agree with him. My answer to every European or East Indian applicant for appointment in the Scavenging Department has invariably been that the work was 'cooly work' and suited only for Natives. Major Curtis, however, seemed impressed with the idea that the sanitary requirements of Bombay would be better attended to under a European Inspector, and being desirous to meet him half way I mentioned to Mr. Tracey, who, from the experience he possessed in that particular work, his complete knowledge of Bombay, active energetic habits and zeal, for the due performance of the duties entrusted to him, I considered to be the very best person we could get, that I should propose his nomination as Inspector : his answer, however, was, that he could not possibly do more than the present Native Inspector was doing, and that he even very much doubted if he could do near as much. This opinion from such a man as Mr. Tracey further strengthened me in the impression as to the eligibleness of a native for the post of Inspector. As regards general supervision, the Commissioners, in my very humble opinion, ought to take that duty upon themselves, and with this view I would propose a reversion to the practice that obtained during the time Mr. Showell was in the Board,—of each Commissioner having a certain portion of the Town to look after. With reference to the state of Bombay, I presume to say that it is at the present time and under the supervision of the present Commissioners, cleaner than it had ever been before; that ample testimony, if called for, would be forthcoming in proof of this statement, and that in the matter of the work performed by the sweepers of Bombay alone the improvement is striking and remarkable. It is very true that the [illegible] is, throughout, in a very bad state; but this [illegible] the state of Bombay from time immemorial, and with the view of remedying the evil I had not been [illegible] twenty hours in Bombay after my return from [illegible] before I saw His Excellency the Governor [illegible] of him to entrust the Municipal Commissioners with the carrying out of the main drainage of Bombay. The result my colleagues and the public are awaiting. Much, very much may be done under a patchwork [illegible] scheme for removing some of the more prominent evils ; but it must be remembered that every rupee [illegible] in that way would be money thrown away. I [illegible] will not advocate such a scheme."

Mr. Hutchinson then further writes in explanation : —"I beg distinctly to disavow the sentiments which Major Curtis represents as characterising my [illegible]. I do not entertain such sentiments, and I must [illegible] ed to say, that I have not expressed them. I [illegible] tained that the duties of Inspector of Scavengers, in other words, Head-sweeper, will, for the reasons [illegible] in my minute, be better, and cheaper performed by a Native, than by an Englishman, and I adhere to that opinion."

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD.—Resolved that three assistants to Mr. Rowjee be appointed on salaries not exceeding Rs. 40 per month each. That the [illegible] of coolies and artificers proposed by Mr. Hutchinson be sanctioned, as a maximum; and that the carts for drain cleaning be made up from the old watering carts at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 each.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

BEFORE THE HON. THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN COURT.

45. Shreedhur Sewaunker, *vs.*, Anna Ra[illegible]
47. Hajee Elias Hoossein, *vs.*, Hurkissondas [illegible]wandass.
48. Doe on the demise of H. R. Parker and others *vs.*, Roe afterwards Bappoojee Narrayen.
51. Manoel Gonsalves and another, *vs.*, [illegible] Hormusjee and others.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 15th March 1862.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to the N[illegible] (G. O. No 290, dated 12th March 1862) of [illegible] ment of Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, in this day [illegible] His Excellency the Governor-General in Council [illegible] the following appointment :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Strachey of [illegible] to be Secretary to the Government of India in [illegible] lic Works Department, from the date on which [illegible] receive charge of the Office.

H. YULE, Lieut.-[illegible]

Secretary to the Government of [illegible]

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We were informed yesterday that a medical [illegible] had committed suicide at the Officers' H[illegible] Russell Street, and on enquiry we found the [illegible] true. No particulars have transpired, but the [illegible] will be held on Thursday next.—*Hurkaru, March* 1[illegible]

We hear that the Government has issued instructions to the several local governments and its agents, [illegible] arms taken from the mutineers or which are forfeited to the government shall be at once destroyed ; the [illegible] of fire arms being burnt and the barrels, swords, [illegible] and other offensive weapons being broken up and [illegible] as old iron. We hope that those to whom the [illegible] duty is entrusted will see that the instructions [illegible] "breaking up" are efficiently carried out prior to the sale of the "old iron ;" or it may, and doubtless [illegible] chance that an expenditure of a very little [illegible] suffice to restore the "broken up" weapons [illegible] pristine state of efficiency.—*Englishman, March* 18.

We are very happy to hear that the influx of [illegible] sent out from England to this country for a [illegible] career, upon which we made some remarks [illegible] days ago, is about to get a check : and that the [illegible] involved in appointing these youths to an army [illegible] no longer exists in sufficient strength to afford [illegible] military career, is not to be allowed to carry [illegible] chievous action much further. It appears from information which has been communicated to us, that the vast multitude of appointments to the Indian armies which have for some time past been given away in England ; that many now being given away, and not a few still remaining to be conferred, are for the most part cadetships which were in the gift and patronage of men now no longer in power, and with whom it has been necessary to keep faith by recognising their property in these commissions after the inauguration of the new government and the new order of things. If this be the case—and we believe that, to a great extent, it is so—then we can only say that it is a great pity that this patronage has been continued, seeing that its exercise is most mischievous and delusive ; mischievous to the government, and delusive to the unfortunate young officers who are the recipients of its gifts. We know full well what value is placed upon such military patronages in England, and what equivalent advantages can, in some cases, be derived from its exercise ; still we cannot but think that many of the holders of the said patronage would, if they only knew what Dead Sea apples they are giving away, hesitate as honorable English gentlemen to present to parents, guardians, and relatives, the cadetships in question, for their sons, relatives, or wards. There is no place for these young officers in the military machine here ; and, worse than this, there is no perceptible, or probable, military career for them in the future. They are, at this moment, to be seen in scores all over the country, attached to Royal regiments, where their presence is considered a bore, and where there is no employment for them ; where the Government and the Military authorities, utterly perplexed to know what else to do with them, still see the cadet tide pouring into the country, and know that any expedient which they might try to stop it and keep it out, must be about as efficacious for the intended object as a pitch-fork ; so long as the source of the flood in England keeps pouring its hollow and delusive gifts upon those ready and anxious to provide, in almost any way, for their sons, or other relatives or expectants. It is the duty of the home press to take up this matter, and to disabuse the public mind in England of the delusion, which apparently still exists in all its former force, that a young man who is sent out to India as a cadet is definitively and prosperously provided for ; and that a career of military service lies open before him, which, by talent and zeal, and energy and application, he may if he lives, turn into a proud course of distinction, elevation, prosperity, and fame. This is no longer the case ; and we repeat that those young officers who are now being sent out from England with commissions for the Indian armies, have a most gloomy and indefinite career before them ; and we are extremely glad to hear that the mischief involved in the exercise of the patronage to which we have referred, is about to undergo some considerable abatement. We wish that we could see it at once terminated.—*Id.*

LORD CANNING'S REPLY TO THE NATIVE ADDRESS.

We now give the reply to the Native Address to the departing Viceroy as revised by his Lordship, which completes the record of the various addresses presented :—

"GENTLEMEN.—I should be very insensible to feelings which ought never to be absent from the minds of those who are called upon to take a large share in the Government of their fellow subjects, if I did not receive your friendly farewell and your kindly expressions with much pleasure. I thank you for them and I am glad indeed to know that my administration has been such as to elicit the testimony of satisfaction afforded by the Address now presented to me. I have no intention, gentlemen, of taking up your time by dwelling on the various acts of that administration touched upon in your address, but there are one or two points which I cannot refrain from noticing. The address alludes to the merciful policy pursued towards those who were rather led into, than leaders in, the rebellion. In dealing with these men I did neither more nor less than was my duty, and I claim no merit for it. The object which the government of India has strictly kept in view during the times through which we have passed, has been that England's name should come out of the trial without stain, and that, if possible, new foundations should be laid of contentment and mutual confidence amongst the Queen's subjects of either race. This could not be done by British bayonets alone. If England desires that her power should be viewed with respect and veneration, as well as with fear, and that those of our fellow countrymen who, in rapidly increasing numbers, are seeking their fortunes in India, should be able to do so with security, profitably to themselves and with benefit to the State ; then most assuredly the millions around us whom God has committed to England's rule, must, at all times and under every provocation, be ruled not only with justice, but with justice strongly leaning to the side of mercy and generosity ; as, in the hands of a mighty Christian power, justice ought ever to lean. Another point to which the Address alludes is the existence of bad feeling between the two races. I cordially agree with you in hoping that this feeling will subside—I trust it will do so rapidly ; eventually I am sure it will. Much, however, depends on yourselves, and you, Native gentlemen of Calcutta, must on your part make allowances for events still recent, and be careful to do nothing by act or word to foment the irritation of the past. I need no exhortations to carry with me the remembrance of India. I shall never cease to think of this great Empire, with feelings of interest in it and in all that it contains ; and, as long as I live, shall feel happy in knowing that in the opinion of its people my administration has conduced to its benefit.—*Id.*

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The following is from our special [illegible] Hydrabad, [illegible]

[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Indian Press.

RESTORATION OF THE TANJORE PROPERTY.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, March 18.)

Rumour has been busy for some days past in Madras spreading reports on this subject; and we are now happy in being able to confirm the truth of these reports to their full extent. Lord Canning has, at the eleventh hour, sent down express orders to the Madras Government to restore to the Tanjore family *in accordance with the Hindu Law of inheritance*, the whole of the late Rajah's property, landed and personal, with the trifling exception of the Regalia, which were proved at the trial in the Supreme Court to consist of only three jewels, the Surpench, Lunga, and Chellum, and perhaps the Throne.

Our readers will remember that when Mr. Smollett brought the case forward last year in Parliament, Sir Charles Wood, while fully admitting the title of the family to the most liberal treatment, stated that he could not finally dispose of the case until he was in possession of the Governor General's final views on the whole question. Exception was taken by Mr. Bright and other members to the delay which had already occurred in the transmission of this Report; but it was clear that nothing more could be done with the Minister in England, until it pleased Lord Canning to furnish him with the information stated to be indispensable to a review of the whole matter.

On the Agents' return to India, steps were taken for refreshing the Viceroy's memory as to the existence of Tanjore; and ultimately a petition was presented to him on behalf of H. H. Kamachi Bhoyee, pointing out the long suspense to which the family was submitted, the evils which sprang from prolonged delay, and the hardships which the Ladies would probably have to undergo if his Lordship left India without passing the necessary orders on his memorialist's case.

Lord Canning probably felt the truth of these representations, and that it was not for the honour of the British nation that the settlement should be longer in abeyance: and indeed that his own personal character was somewhat implicated in leaving India with this important matter undisposed of. His whole policy since the restoration of peace, has proceeded upon the basis of settling the questions of title which had so fiercely agitated the minds of the Native princes and nobility. Whatever popularity might attach to the restorer of the undoubted property of the Tanjore family, he was probably not unwilling should be harvested for his own reputation; and accordingly, at the last moment he took up the Tanjore papers which had long been lying in a box beside him, and preceeded to deal directly with the matter, in a way which superseded the necessity of any reference to, or action on, the part of Sir Charles Wood.

Thus this long and weary seven years fight, which the Tanjore family have made for their rights has every prospect of being brought to such a conclusion, as we believe every man, or almost every man in India, Englishman as well as Native, will approve of. The patience and fortitude with which Native females have in this instance maintained the cause of Right against Might is truly marvellous. It cannot be doubted that the stand they made against the aggressive policy of the Government, and the doctrines and practice of escheat, annexation, and other euphemisms for spoliation, have had no small share in bringing about that universal condendation of the annexation School, whose practice brought the jewels of the Nagpore royal family to a scandalous public auction. The faith which the Ladies placed in their legal adviser's energy, perseverance, and judgment, have not been falsified; for we believe that gentleman is entitled to no small credit for the fashion in which he has from first to last conducted this delicate, difficult, and indivious task, without, so far as we are aware, a single false step from beginning to end, where a false step might have been fatal.

But the point to which it is now desirable to direct public attention, is not the question of the conduct of either the family of their Agent, but this. In what spirit will the Madras Government now act upon and carry out the orders of the Supreme Government? Much, indeed everything, depends upon that: for if any niggardly cheese-paring policy is allowed to prevail in the Council Chamber, unquestionably the family will not be satisfied; and instead of that final settlement, that healing up of old yet open wounds, which the present opportunity happily offers, the Government may rest perfectly certain of this; that their action will only lead to further memorials to the Home Government, fresh agitation, and renewed mootings of the question in Parliament, when a Committee of Inquiry into the whole matter will be most unquestionably moved for.

Policy, not to say justice, requires that Lord Canning's order should be acted on in the spirit in which Lord Canning issued it. Looking at our treatment of the Tanjore question in an abstractedly legal point of view, there can be no question on the mind of any lawyer, that the decision that the Raj is extinct, is incapable of being maintained. So clear was this, that the Privy Council expressed its opinion, that the Raj must have been taken on political grounds, since it was impossible to sustain the act upon legal grounds. The language of Lord Kingsdown is remarkable; he says, It is extremely difficult to discover in these papers *any ground of legal right* on the part of the East India Company or of the Crown of Great Britain *to the possession of this Raj, or of any part of the property of the Rajah on his death*; and indeed, the seizure was denounced by the Attorney General (who, from circumstances explained to us at the hearing, appeared as council for the Respondents, and not in his official character for the appellants) as a *most violent and unjustifiable measure.*

The Rajah was an independant sovereign of territories undoubtedly minute, and bound by Treaties to a powerful neighbour, which left him practically, little power of free action; *but he did not hold his territory, such as it was, a fief of the British Crown, or of the East India Company; nor does there appear to have been any pretence for claiming it*, on the death of the Rajah without a son, *by any legal title either as an escheat or as bona vacantia.* It should seem therefore, that [illegible] could hardly have been taken upon any [illegible]

[illegible] that the Raj was declared extinct [illegible] The sole reason ever alleg- [illegible] of the Hindu law as to the [illegible] any legal heir; for had he [illegible] his right of succession [illegible] without a moment's [illegible] our present purpose to [illegible] question; but accepting [illegible] it is beyond all question [illegible] course compatible [illegible] to make this cala- [illegible] whom, without any [illegible] self defence, it has [illegible]

[illegible] unity now afforded [illegible] the ugly ques- [illegible] not be thrown [illegible] in the present [illegible] for such a [illegible] in the [illegible] its subse- [illegible] scene. [illegible] Walter [illegible]

[illegible]

the point of jurisdiction over an act of State; but the fullest opportunity and all due preparation for proving the facts were afforded by that Suit, and it has been most clearly proved that but the three jewels we have above named fall within the category of Regalia. This matter then is equally clear with that of the landed property.

Questions may arise as to the party to whom the property ought to be delivered up. Lord Canning decrees that it is to be given according to the Hindoo Law of inheritance. It has been distinctly proved and declared in the Suit in the Supreme Court that H. H. Kamachi Bhoyee, as the senior widow, is her husband's heir, and as such entitled to the whole of his Estate. The Company in their answer set up a special custom, by which they asserted that in Mahratta families, all the widows jointly succeeded on their husband's death: but they entirely failed to prove their allegation; and this issue was conclusively found against them. But on this point, as on all others, such as the liability of the Government for the amount of property stolen since they took possession of it, the management of the Chanties and the like, we are authorized to state that the family will be prepared to meet the Government in the most conciliatory spirit, if only the Government acts with the candour and liberality which are to be expected at its hands. As Mr. Maltby long since pointed out, if such a course be pursued, there will be no difficulty in coming to an arrangement which will be at once satisfactory to the family and the Government; more especially if it be the sincere wish of the authorities to act upon the policy at present recognized, of maintaining, instead of destroying the few remaining noble families of India.

One rock ahead we trust will be steered clear of. Much depends upon the choice of the Commissioner who will have to carry out the orders of Government at Tanjore. Mr. Phillips has made himself personally distasteful to the Ladies by the part he took in the unfortunate affair of the marriage of the young Princess: and it is not uncomplimentary to say of him, that he is wanted in the Sudder, and that he is not wanted in Tanjore. The policy of which he was one of the champions has been dethroned: and though on the one hand there is, no doubt, the advantage of the knowledge of Tanjore affairs which he has acquired; on the other it is scarcely fair to even the best and strongest among us, to bid us carry out a change of policy entirely opposed to that with which we have identified ourselves. We owe it to the Ladies to make such amende as is in our power, in the way most agreeable to their own feelings: The necessary knowledge of details is not very difficult of acquirement, and there is one among us at the present moment, whose selection would be a guarantee, that whilst the interests of Government were closely watched, the family would at the same time be conciliated by perfect faith in his freedom from all previous bias. The gentleman to whom we allude, is already among the most distinguished of the Government servants, and his abilities are as well known as his sympathy with those who have been the sufferers by the mistaken and now universally condemned policy of annexation.

English Press.

OLD LETTERS.

(From the Saturday Review, Feb. 15.)

Next to going to a funeral or a wedding, one of the most melancholy tasks is the examination of old letters—not old letters belonging to others, but letters once upon a time addressed to yourself or written by yourself. It is wonderful how they accumulate—and that owing to perfectly distinct causes. The prudent have a horror of burning business letters. The warm-hearted cannot bring themselves to destroy letters from friends. We do not mean that only men labouring under imbecility or notorious for hardness of heart neglect to preserve their letters, but that, in a general way, motives of prudence or instincts of affection tend to rescue letters from the waste-paper basket or the fire.

Space is limited, or it is doubtful whether some persons would ever destroy any letters at all. Table-drawers grow plethoric with ancient correspondence, desks spring open under the pressure of epistolory congestion, india-rubber bands with a sudden explosion flatly refuse any longer to hold in confinement the tightly packed papers committed to their charge. It demands a painful exercise of ingenuity to pick out the letters you received yesterday and must answer to-day, from amongst letters received months, nay, years ago—waifs and strays of social life whose writers are, perchance, dead and buried. At such a juncture it becomes imperative to disregard prudence and repress affectionate impulses. You must do something decisive. The time has arrived for holding an inquest on these defunct communications from friends, relatives, and strangers, and with a few exceptions, consigning them to annihilation. And, after all, how little comfort does the letter of a friend who has passed away give to an aching heart? The familiar handwriting, the characteristic thoughts and fancies, the tokens of a true and faithful attachment, often seem to add poignancy to the bitter sense of solitude and isolation. The yearning "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is gone," comes back upon us with renewed intensity, and the faded lines upon outstretched page become dimmer as we gaze. We doubt the wisdom of preserving a multitude of such memorials. Choose out a very few from the melancholy pile before you, and reverently burn the remainder.

But your own letters, what will you do with them should they fall into your hands? Suppose an admiring sister or doting mother has treasured them up, and the rich spoil is carefully returned to you, will you burn them unread with the modest conviction that they are worthless? Or will you, with anxious circumspection, fold them anew in foolscap paper, tie the parcel up with trustworthy red tape, and store it away in your fireproof closet, alongside of the family title-deeds, and the silver soup-tureen privately presented to your grandfather the Dean by the unanimous vote of the Chapter, in testimony of their affectionate respect? If you are wise, you will do neither the one nor the other. You will snuff the candles and stir the fire, and quietly look them through. It is said that when death is very imminent, not introduced gradually by pain or disease, but suddenly brought home by unexpected peril, there will flash through the mind in rapid succession the series of events that make up the history of life. It may be so. But certain it is that a heap of old letters, written at different periods of your past life, when duly examined and read, will present to you some such representation of the scenes and thoughts of youth and manhood and middle age—a spectral diorama, for the most part sad yet softened here and there by touches of tenderness, and not without a wholesome lesson to a man whose heart retains a little of the freshness of other days.

Take up that venerable packet of letters, scribbled hastily and joyously when you were in the pride of early manhood. You remember something about them. How clever your friends thought them! How your sisters praised them! How even that parent you loved best, though she could not approve of all she read in them, confessed she felt proud of the bright sallies of fancy, the original thoughts carelessly flung out, filling those foolscap sheets! What do you think of them now? Do not look so much ashmed of yourself, but hold up your head and reply. Barring a certain joyous fluency common to youthful letter writers when they have something to say, barring here and there a sparkle of pleasantry reflected from the page of some favourite author, we fear your verdict will be summed up in the word—rubbish. Nay, here and there you will see something less innocuous—possibly a spice of jaunty profanity thrown in by way of bravado—possibly a bit of ill-natured gossip, veneered by a few additions from your own imagination—possibly some contemptuous scoff at that respectable old uncle whom you were always quizzing behind his back, and who heaped coals of fire on your head by leaving you in his will a comfortable income for life. Look through the letters page by page—do they not make you feel a trifle uncomfortable! How silly is that attempt at wit—how shabby that sneer—how feeble that show of logical argument! Well you were a good deal younger in those days. But then, are we always so sure that twenty years hence we may not look back upon our present epistolary efforts with something, be it ever so little, of the mingled self-reproach and shame with which we regard the letters of our early manhood?

But what is this neatly-assorted and carefully labelled packet? For the most part, copies of letters of your own on a rather important family "complication." See how the first is headed. "Copy of my First Letter to my Sister M. on her intended marriage with Mr. J—— J——." Then another. "Copy of my Second Letter to my Sister M., &c. &c."—and so on—a dozen or so of admirably-composed and forcibly-argued remonstrances against this most preposterous union. But "Sister M." was meekly obstinate, and Mr. J—— J—— humbly pertinacious; and so they married; and truth to say the marriage has turned out fairly happy. Mr. J—— J—— was promoted, in due time, from a clerkship to a partnership. Mrs. J—— J—— or "Sister M.," is blooming still; and on New Year's Day you purchase a capful of appropriate toys, and distribute them, in an ungainly manner, to a small but obstreperous mob of nephews and nieces, amongst whom—on that occasion, at least—you are tolerably popular. We have no admiration for foolish marriages, but in the present instance you will admit, on glancing over your letters *re* Sister M.'s marriage, that, for a young man, the style was decidedly pompous, and the matter unquestionably priggish; so the sooner that budget is burnt the better.

Then comes a mass of business letters—they make your flesh creep even now—in the handwriting of the family solicitor, a man of clear head and comprehensive views, who with the best intentions landed you in the quagmire of a Chancery suit, and then was inconsiderate enough to fall ill and die, leaving you to scramble out as best you might. This feat you accomplished after two years' racking anxiety, and emerged a rather wiser and very much poorer member of society than you were before. Those letters of the much-respected family solicitor irritate like a blister. Burn them immediately, and expedite their combustion with the poker. After all, the poor man meant well—he was neither a knave nor a fool—but only studied your affairs through those abominable lawyer's glasses. Turn to something else. Here is a carefully preserved correspondence. "Letters connected with my *fracas* with Colonel Filbert." Filbert, late of the Demerara Rifles, was, at the time of the *fracas* leading director and honorary secretary of the "Santa Vacua Silver Mining Company, Peru." How did that little misunderstanding arise? It was a commonplace affair enough. The Colonel made acquaintance with you at the club; [illegible] your name to get into society, and, having [illegible] of you as a young friend from the country—raw, but not ungentlemanly—whom the Colonel had been particularly requested to "keep an eye upon." Whereupon arose angry words and angrier letters. Friends interposed, and, as is not uncommon, fanned the flame of strife. There was even talk of a duel—for men fought duels in those days—hence the draft of a rather absurd will that drops from among the letters. But in the midst of the angry correspondence and the officious attentions of friends inconveniently anxious for your honour, "the Santa Vacua Silver Mining Company" crumbled into nothingness, and Colonel Filbert, late of the Demerara Rifles, escaped to Brussels, much in debt to West End tradesmen, in the temporary disguise of a footman in livery.

What is this dusty roll of manuscript, much corrected and interlined? The draft of an article entitled "May-Day Dreams. By a young Freethinker. Chapter I."—tendered to one of the leading magazines of the day in sanguine expectation of a prompt and hearty welcome. The copy of a note to the Editor is pinned to the manuscript, intimating, in a vein of quiet confidence and gentlemanly familiarity, that should he prefer poetry you would be happy to oblige him. Somehow or other, the Editor never acknowledged the receipt of the article nor replied to your letter. For a year or two you laid the blame on the imperfect postal arrangements of the locality. Then you gradually came to the conclusion that your style was too original for the respectable old periodical you had honoured by your notice. Now, after the lapse of so long a time, you perfectly understand why the "Young Freethinker's May-Day Dreams" did not exactly suit the respectable old periodical, and are not sorry that you did not devote your energies to scribbling the thirteen additional chapters that were dimly fermenting in your youthful brain. Throw the packet aside—burn it by all means—and take another.

Here is a rather bulkey pile of letters in a woman's hand, graceful, clear, and flowing. How came these letters to be preserved? Cannot you summon up before your mind's eye the little hand that traced those characters, and the eyes of violet blue, so tender yet so playful, that once gazed upon those mildewed sheets? Why did you keep these letters? There had been a bitter quarrel. You had heard that—who shall we say?—Jessie had laughed at you, made fun of you with that ugly barrister with a cast in his eye, and had retailed to him half the foolish things you had told her in the warmth of your heart. Was it true? Who can say now? But she would not or could not deny it, and so you parted. What a fury you were in, and yet how wretched! Do you remember how you sternly denied yourself the luxury of shaving for three days, and then started for a six months' solitary sojourn in North Wales? And then how you felt it wonderfully dull, and in a week returned to the family mansion, to the utter discomposure of your loving parents, who had meantime invited two maiden aunts to occupy your vacant apartment on a long promised visit of a couple of months? Well, angry you were with Jessie, no doubt. But still, you did not burn her letters, nor the lock of soft brown hair which, if we mistake not, lurks coiled up in that envelope with the black edge. And Jessie, what became of her? It matters not. You will never see her again. Fold up the letters very gently, and put them by.

The candles are low in the socket. The fire burns dim. The grate is choked-up with half burnt letters. You may lock up your desk, and sweep up those ashes of the past, and seek repose.

Advertisements.

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BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop and discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

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Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child: hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

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IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

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SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6⅞ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

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Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra supe fine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt Inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

		Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½
ALSO—		
CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½
RACKET KIT.		
RACKETS, very superior	Each	15
BALLS	Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE, AND ART,
For India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Annual Subscription (including postage to any part of the World), 12s.

The "ORIENTAL BUDGET" is a perfect record of the *Literature* and *Political History* of the Month, and contains a complete Summary of *Scientific, Dramatic,* and *Artistic* intelligence.

Published on the 1st of every Month by
Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

AGENTS:—
Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
Madras—Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.

CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—David Jones, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

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Local Director at Allahabad.
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Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers. Bank of Bengal. *Solicitors.* Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

Agents and Secretaries.
Messrs. Braddon and Co.

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Directors.

Andre Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.

Medical Referee.
C. C. Mead, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and of whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	,,	10,000	400	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	,,	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referrees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41 5	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for	year	1856	£151,73.
Do.	do.	1857	175,00.
Do.	do	1858	196,14.
Do.	do	1859	228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next the 31st instant at his Residence, Sailor's Home, near Dhobee Tallow, the property of Mr. W. P. Maidment, consisting of best Blackwood Furniture, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 27th March 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

Enamelled Leather and Calf Skin Gentlemen's and Children's English Boots and Shoes.

One second hand Office Pallanquin.

Riding Saddles with Furniture, Patent Plain and enamelled Leather Boots, Hunting and Dog Whips, Slippers, Plated mounted loaded and thorn Sticks, Spirit Flasks. Belts, 175 Chests of Tin Plates, 20 cases of Brandy, a few English and Persian Books, a few articles of Plated Ware, 5 Cases of Toys, &c., &c.

IN RE MRS. ANNE BLACKWELL, DECEASED,

By order of the Official Assignee.

A Gold Open-faced Watch, by Ashdown, Gold Albert Chain and Key, Brequet do, Gold-ring set with Pearls, Cambay Stone Wrist stand, set in Gold, Cameo Shirt Studs, Cambay Stone Buttons, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Gravy Spoons, Plated Dessert Knives and Forks.

AT 1 P. M.

Two Strong Bay Draught Horses, to go either in Single or Double Harness, with certificate of soundness.

One Dog Cart.

Any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tardeo, the valuable Household Property, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. BRIGGS, Esq., The same comprises Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Single and three Light Table Candlesticks, Two and Three Light Lustres, Engravings by Landseer, Ansdells, and others, Velvet Pile Carpet, Dining, Drawing, Sitting, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture of elegantly Carved Blackwood, such as Couches, Sofas, Chiffoniers, a four-post Large Bedstead with horse hair Matrasses, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham for one or two horses, and a Saddle Horse.

Catalogues are published.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of choice Engravings, both Colored and Plain, in handsome Gilt Frames.

LIKEWISE,

A small invoice of Milinery just landed, consisting of fancy Hand Fans with Mirrors, Feathers, Bonnets, Mantles, Stays, Silk Dresses, Silk Socks and Stockings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Neck-ties, Head Dresses, Scarfs, &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN RAMPART ROW, FORT, ADJOINING THE INDIAN NAVY CLUB.

On MONDAY the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the Household property, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's ware, &c. of a Gentleman leaving the house (owing to the same undergoing repairs), the same consists of a Set of Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, a Set of Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated Egg and Cruett Stands, Tea Set, Waiters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Dining, Circular and other Tables, Arm and Easy Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Screens, Tea Poys, Bedstead Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, a Rosewood Cottage Piano, Dispense articles and Cooking Utensils. Wines, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An Office Brougham with Horse and Harness.

A Riding Horse and a couple of Gentlemen's Saddles.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from tomorrow.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, IN RE DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, AN INSOLVENT.

By order of the Official Assignee.

On WEDNESDAY the 2nd proximo, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above named Insolvent. All those three Messuages, Tenements and Premises standing on the Fazendaree Ground, belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, situate lying and being at Laurence de Lema street, at Mazagon, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Hill, belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Framjee Dhunjee, and on or towards the South by the house of the late Canjee Chatoor; and which said Piece of Ground contains by admeasurement one thousand five hundred square yards, or thereabouts, two of the said houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, (the third house not bearing at present any number) together with a Well of everlasting sweet water.

SALE OF SPRUCE DEALS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort, about 2,000 Spruce Deals.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT THE COLLECTOR'S BUNGALOW, TANNA.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the Collector's Bungalow, Tanna, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and porcelain ware, &c., of J. R. MORGAN, Esq., C. S., Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Vine-Leaf pattern Decanters, an elegant Frosted and Crystal Cut Glass, Dessert Service, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Do. a Set of 4 Handsome Plated Dish Covers, Round Vegetable Dishes, Candlesticks, Shade Covers, Best Table Cutlery for 24 persons, richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circlar, Pier, Dining and other Tables. Conversation Sofas, Drawing Room, Easy and Pridieu Chairs, Tea-Poys, What Not, Book-shelf, Four-post Cot and Bedstead, Large Camp Cot, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Folding and other Screens, China, Japan Chairs, a Large Musical Box, playing 12 tunes, a handsome Bronze four-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Single Do. with Drops, a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Brass and Gilt Reading and Wall Lamps, a few valuable Books, Bed-room and Dressing-room Furniture, Copper-cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 3rd proximo.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April next Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Reverend F. J. SPRING.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Horses and Harness, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th proximo.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th March 1862.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.	Mixed Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.	Colored Almonds.
Mixed Caraways.	Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales.	Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of differet, patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., (Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.
DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF OLD COPPER, BRASS AND IRON, AT THE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Hydraulic Press.

A quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Iron.

ALSO,

A new Iron Tank, 20 feet square, capable of holding 9,900 gallons of Water.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned valuable landed property will be submitted to Public Auction by desire of the Mortgagee on the date hereinafter described:—

On account of Gowreebye widow and Executrix of the late Matadeen Oree Jumadar, the Mortgager.

LOT No. 2.

THIS DAY, THURSDY the 27th instant at 4 P. M., at the rooms of the Auctioneers, *all that messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built with chunam wall, and covered with tiles standing upon Fazendaree ground* of Manockjee Nowrojee, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Nowrojee Hill opposite to the County Jail in Dongree Street, admeasuring 48 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed under No. 12, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by public passage of sweepers, on or towards the West by the public road called Jail Road, on or towards the North by a small passage and the house of Pillajee Cooley, and on or towards the South by a small passage and the house of Narayen Cudum.

For the Condition of Sale and other particulars apply to the auctioneers or to F. Darby, Esquire, Solicitor to the Mortgagee.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, viz:—

400	Pieces Grey Shirtings.	
300	,, ,,	Longcloths.
100	,, ,,	Domestics.
300	,, ,,	Madapollams.
400	,, ,,	Jacconets.
2	Cases Foreign Foolscap.	
2	,, ,,	Letter Paper.
1	,, ,,	Note Paper.
6	Bales very superior T. Red Yarns.	

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close and account.

GINGER WINE

Of superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

Superior Gauze Flannel, one Rupee per yard.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 27th March 1862.

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